[Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper.

THE

Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

Vol. XXXIV.—New Series, No. 1450. LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 3, 1873. Price { UNSTAMPED.....5d STAMPED.....5½d.

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

"WHAT WILL THEY DO WITH IT?"

Under the above heading, a writer in the current number of the *Contemporary Review* discusses the alternative between Church Reform and Disestablishment. The closing sentences of this able paper may well serve as a starting-point for the few remarks that we are disposed to make upon it. "As at present constituted," he writes, "the Church of England cannot last much longer. It has become a question whether the time for reform is not already past, and disestablishment an inevitable necessity. But if reform is still possible, it will have to be carried out upon some such bases as those suggested. There must be a return, in some measure at least, to ideal conceptions and great permanent principles, for the present organisation of the Church of England distinctly violates almost every natural law by which institutions develope their utility and reflect the beneficence of God." The bases of reform suggested by the writer are the following:—1. The consolidation and redistribution of revenues, in which account should be taken, in regard to each clergyman, of his length of service, of the amount of population living within his parish, and of the extent of its area. 2. For the spiritual government of the Church, Convocation to be restored to the position of a true representative and legislative body, to which every diocese should return a certain number of members, of whom half should be laymen, and for whom every man in possession of the Parliamentary franchise should have the right of voting. 3. Incumbents should be elected by the suffrages of all adult inhabitants of the various districts, but should not be liable to deposition except for immorality or false doctrine, and then only in due course of law. 4. Curates, as such, or, at any rate, all existing anomalies with respect to their position, would cease to exist. Clergymen of all grades would be paid in accordance with the length and hardness of their work, and would be secure in their posts, as well from Episcopal tyranny as from congregational caprice. 5. In all matters relating to the temporalities of the Church the State should be as now supreme. 6. The appointment to all offices of authority and honour in the Church should be the result of election. 7. Convocation alone should define the doctrines of the Church, and bishops should cease to sit in Parliament. 8. A fund to be established to provide retiring pensions for clergymen disabled, either through age or sickness.

We need not now discuss, on abstract grounds, the merits of this scheme. We will content ourselves with the observation that in order to make it practicable the hearty sympathy of the general population with the Church Establishment must be presupposed. Possibly, the Episcopal Communion in England, if shifted from the basis of law and thrown upon its own resources, might take some such form of organisation and administration as that suggested by this writer. Changes which are impossible to be effected now, and through the medium of the Legislature, might be wrought out by the agency of the Church herself, when she shall have been released from political and legal shackles. The writer, however, dreads disestablishment as a national calamity. And the principle which lies at the foundation of his fears is thus stated—"Even as each separate human entity consists of body and soul, so does the family consist (in its first essence) of husband and wife, and in the commonwealth of Church and State." This, he says, is no fanciful analogy. "It is the very mind of God concrete in His visible universe. A perfect commonwealth must consist in an intimate union of these two factors—the temporal and the spiritual—that which answers to the grosser needs of humanity, and that which ministers to the cravings of its subtler and immortal part."

We accept this position. We believe that political organisations, if they are to work out truly beneficial results, and to sustain unshaken the shocks of human passions, will do so only as they are moulded and vitalised by the true spirit of religion. Loyalty to God is the only unfailing guarantee of justice to men. This is one thing. An inter-dependence of spiritual and temporal institutions is quite another and a very different thing. This writer treats them as though they were the same. He forgets what he has already proved, that spiritual institutions may be all but robbed of their life and efficiency by political provisions, and that the State may find a ready handmaid in the Church for almost every variety of corruption and oppression. There is no congruity of nature between the machinery available for the expression of love to God, and that which is required by the administration of law to man. As we have frequently said before, it is impossible to amalgamate two systems, one of which represents "You shall," and the other of which is designed to represent a spirit typified by the question, "Will you?" Either one of two results must follow; law will, to a large extent, kill love, or love will supersede law.

Thus much for the principles involved. Let us now come down to the more popular and intelligible ground of practice. Does this writer really hope that a scheme of Church reform, such as he has set forth in his paper, could be carried through Parliament, even to save the Church of England from disestablishment? So far as we are acquainted with the tone of thought and feeling prevailing in the House of Commons and the constituencies, we should say that a more hopeless undertaking than that which he has suggested it is well-nigh impossible to conceive. The writer scarcely seems to recognise the fact that half, or thereabouts, of the English population caring for religious things, regards the civil establishment of religion as unsound in principle, as well as mischievous in its results. Does he not know, or has he yet to be told, that the other half is by no means agreed as to the necessity of Church reform, much less upon the particular shape it should take, the extent to which it should go, or the precise object at which it should aim? If the country is not yet fully prepared for disestablishment, is it more intent upon Church reform? Let him but read his paper at any Church congress during the coming autumn, and although the Assembly should consist exclusively of devout Episcopalians and of theoretical establishmentarians, we venture to predict that it would be picked to pieces. He is right in his apprehension that the time for reform may have already passed, and that disestablishment may have become an inevitable necessity. No human power could now avail, we think, to stave off the result. It slowly advances, just as the sun advances from the horizon to the meridian. The movement for the separation of Church and State is one of those natural developments which however it may be aided on one hand, or opposed on the other, will ultimately fulfil the mind of the Great Ruler who presides both in Church and State, over the destiny of nations. Let this writer be of good cheer. He cannot, it is true, have what he would prefer—at least, in the shape in which he would prefer it. But he may see the substance of it realised through the agency of that very principle which he appears to dread. There is no chance of being able to obtain Church Reform *in lieu of* Disestablishment; but there is good reason for expecting that Church Reform will be secured *by means of* Disestablishment.

A LOW CHURCH SIGNAL OF DISTRESS.

We are far from under-rating the "grave peril to Protestant England," which is proclaimed by the manifesto just issued by Lord Shaftesbury's "Committee of Vigilance," which it may be remembered was appointed at a recent conference of "Churchmen and Dissenters." If there are any sleepers who need rousing by this shrill appeal, we cannot affect to consider ourselves of the number. But when we note the quarter from which this cry is raised we must confess that the satisfaction we might realise at a timely declaration of Protestant feeling is very considerably marred by some irrepressible thoughts. For it is well known that the noisiest and we must add, the most virulent denouncers of the agitation for disestablishment, have generally been representatives of the Low Church party. And amongst the shadowy terrors depicted to deter the "political Dissenter" from his wicked desire for religious equality, none has been more passionately brandished before us than the destruction of the Protestant Reformation. Over and over again have we been assured that the one thing which stands between us and the designs of Rome is the Church as by law established. On this point appeals have been made to our veneration for the Puritan fathers, to our patriotism, to our patience and self sacrifice. Exchanging threats for entreaties and blandishments, our opponents have sometimes allowed that we might possibly have some cause of complaint, but they have endeavoured to comfort and fortify us in a self-denying policy by pointing to the noble example of our progenitors under a Romanising king, when they preferred to forego privileges which were to be shared with Papists. In vain have we pointed out that the real danger lay in the imperfectly reformed laws and ritual of an Esta-

blishment, which was in its settlement under the Tudors professedly a compromise with mediæval superstitions. In vain have we urged the unanswerable facts which prove that at least nineteen out of twenty converts to Rome are won from the Established Church. In vain have we insisted that the sacramental and priestly theories involved in the Anglican ritual are either meaningless, or else distinctly Romish in tendency. From whatever cause—whether mere short-sightedness, or superstitious dread of "schism," or too frequent pondering of the text that "wisdom is good *with an inheritance*," as our English version has it—certain it is that the Low-Church party has shown a fatuous impenetrability to either argument or fact, which would be amazing, if it had not begun to be contemptible. It was amazing that the successors of Venn, the associates of Noel, should appease their consciences, in the use of the baptismal service, by degrading the noble word "regeneration" to express a merely formal reception. It was amazing that men who believed that they and they alone held the saving truth of the Church's mission, should connive at authoritative judgments declaring the Church's indifference on the subject. It was amazing that men whom we wish to credit with common sense—men with ample experience of the increasing disruption between English political life and ecclesiastical traditions—should have ever expected a reformed Parliament to legislate in favour of their sectarian views. But since fruitless litigation has time after time recoiled upon them in fresh rebuffs—since the resistless growth of Ritualism has brought back the mass into our churches—since, not without encouragement in high quarters, the confessional is openly advocated — since with a large number of the clergy the very name of Protestant has become a term of reproach—since Privy Council decisions have proved practically powerless to stop even so wretched an act of idolatry as the elevation and adoration of the host, amid the swing of censers, and the tinkling of bells—we have ceased to feel amazed at anything. The determination of the so-called "Evangelical" party to persevere at all hazards in upholding an Establishment which bears, and will bear, for all their shrieking, fruits like these, is rapidly becoming simply contemptible.

As to curing this state of things, how will they set about it? They talk, in this manifesto, of "the faithful testing of candidates for seats in the House of Commons in regard to their loyalty to the Protestant cause." Do these men really suppose that any conceivable Parliament would pass laws to exclude some thousands of the most active and determined clergymen from the Church? Or have they so ill-understood the Ritualistic passion as to imagine it can be snuffed out, like "Evangelical" professions, by political expediency? *They* may meekly wear their "chasuble," or whatever the thing is called, at the order of earthly authority; but their brethren, bitten with the "Catholic" mania, are not quite so chicken-hearted. It is notorious, for instance, that all orders to the contrary notwithstanding, the Host is ostentatiously adored, and will be, at all costs. And do the innocent "Evangelicals" imagine that any British Minister will engage in a crusade, *à la* Bismarck, in order to secure the triumph of their ecclesiastical sect? They may not indeed be prepared to endorse Archdeacon Denison's statistics. But they surely cannot be unaware that any legislation which unmistakeably declared and defined the "Protestant" position of the Anglican Church, would produce an exodus even greater than the Act of Uniformity.

Under these circumstances we fear that we cannot promise the "Committee of Vigilance" much co-operation from Nonconformists. We know a better remedy for the ills of the distracted Church than any which this committee is likely to propose; and that remedy we shall continue to urge. We know well enough that in the inconceivable event of this Committee's producing more than a buzz of talk, every practical result they attain must inevitably work for us. But, for all that, the position assumed in the recent manifesto is so glaringly inconsistent, so unjust, so utterly oblivious of all the signs of the times, that we would not stoop to means such as they propose. National justice may and must eventually gain by the internecine squabbles of sectarian selfishness. But there are nobler paths to the same high end; and these we prefer to adopt. Will it be credited that the party who greedily swallowed the Elementary Education Act, in anticipation of obtaining the lion's share of the spoil, now begin to whimper because "children are being educated (in some degree at the public expense) in familiarity with tenets, hymns, and ceremonies, which are subversive at once of Christ's Gospel and of the English Reformation?" For generations past Nonconformists have been compelled to see "children educated (in some degree at the public expense) in familiarity with" a good deal of which they conscientiously disapproved. But our complaints were of course unreasonable. Now, however, these "Evangelical" Churchmen feel their withers wrung; and that of course is a very different thing indeed. The remedy we propose is the straightforward one—that the Government should simply leave all religionists alone, to propagate their views as they can, whether amongst children or adults. But the assurance of the "Evangelicals" altogether surpasses ours. What they want, and fondly think obtainable, is that *their* views and *their* ceremonies, and *their* notions of Christ's Gospel, and *their* theory of the Reformation shall be authoritatively endorsed ("in some degree at the public expense") to the exclusion of all others. Yes; it is, as the manifesto informs us, a "time of grave peril" indeed. And the direst danger of all is involved in the melancholy fact, apparent from this document, that so many weak though amiable men think that superstition can be resisted by injustice.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

THERE is a proverb to the effect that a single drop of oil is of more service in making a machine work smoothly than a whole pint of vinegar. This proverb should be pondered upon by some of our Church contemporaries who, from the language they use concerning all who differ from them, unavoidably suggest the conclusion that they regard vinegar as, to use a Johnsonian phrase, the best lubricating fluid. There is a tartness in their hate of each other that is scarcely to be found outside of the priestly circle. They choose the most irritating words and the most contemptuous phrases, and, as is said to be the case in private quarrels, the nearer their relationships the stronger their hate. Take two High-Church or Ritualistic journals of this week, the *Church Herald* and the *Church Times*, not for amusing, but, possibly, for instructive illustrations. The *Church Times* has indicated a disposition to defend Mr. Gladstone's ecclesiastical appointments, so, at the close of an article in which Mr. Gladstone's Liberal policy is reviewed, the *Church Herald* of last week says,—

Yet we find the *Church Times*, with a foolishness, a feebleness, or want of principle, and a sure want of foresight, twaddling away so as to prevent Mr. Gladstone being abandoned by the Ritualists. The picture is contemptible: the policy is degrading: the authors of it are either knaves or fools; and the sooner it is thoroughly exposed the better.

Some of the language of this extract might appear to be taken from the *Eatanswille Gazette*, but is this a sufficient authority? and is it desirable that it should be used by one Church journal towards another Church journal?

Then we have read something both in the Church catechism and in the form of ordination, about reverence to superiors; is it consistent with that feeling that the same journal should write thus of the bishops?—

The clergy of the Catholic school are for the most part men of high principle and gentlemen. To place over them persons of such moral calibre as the writers of the recently-published episcopal letters is plainly unreasonable. To whatever school Churchmen may belong they cannot but feel it degrading to be ruled by bishops who have obviously no higher principle of action than the individual passion or the class interest of the moment.

We turn to the *Church Times*, also of last week, which the *Church Herald* has been reviling; and we find that there is an agreement between the two journals as to the bishops. The subject referred to in the following is the patronage to the Episcopalian Church in Vere-street, of which Mr. Maurice was once the incumbent, and, following him, Mr. Ashley; but which is now vacant. The patron is the Crown, and it is written—

His project is now to allow the patronage to lapse, and fall for this turn into the hands of the Primate, who never made a creditable and impartial collation to a benefice in his life, and who, surrounded by a compact body of toadies, neither knows nor cares to know more about the actual state of the Church of England, than the last Byzantine Cæsars were suffered to learn of the onward march of the Turks, till Mahmoud the Conqueror was under the walls of Constantinople.

Nice language towards the Archbishop of Canterbury, is it not?

But this is nothing to what follows after a review of two other cases, in which we find the bench of bishops thus referred to,—

In each and all the cases, sheer ungodliness is the sole motive at work; and this is the point to which we call again, as we have called often before, the attention of the bishops. The issue before them is that they are highly salaried officers of a religious society, and that there are two parties struggling within that society, one of which is religious in its aims, even if erring in some of its methods, while the other is simply negative and destructive, and allies itself constantly with atheism and profligacy. There can be no doubt which side they ought to take. There is as little which side they have taken hitherto, of which the records of episcopal sympathy with the publicans and brothel-keepers of Wapping in 1859 remain as a memory.

People who use such violent language, should, like some other people, have good memories. Thus, we find in one editorial of the *Church Times* a reference to the fact that the question of disestablishment is an open question in the "Vigilance Committee." The *Church Times* observes,—

Said we not well when we suggested that the whole movement reeked of treason—treason to the Catholic faith, treason to the distinctive principles of the Church of England, treason, even, to the external fabric of that Church as a national institution?

But in another editorial in the same number of the same journal, when the High Church party is being defended, we find this:—

It is monstrous to suppose that because a man happens to be at issue with you on a point of doctrine or discipline, therefore he is a reprobate and a traitor to the Church to which he professes to belong.

Now, we might ironically classify these as "elegant extracts," but the fact is that all this writing proceeds from ignorance or forgetfulness of the law of mechanics—which is a symbol of a spiritual law—that a drop of oil is of more service in making a machine work smoothly than even a pint of vinegar. Why, there must be gallons of vinegar distilled into the extracts we have made! But what must be the condition of that Church whose leaders are animated by such a spirit as that which is indicated above?

Of the respect of incumbents for their bishops, and as another instance of the thoroughly disorganised state of the Establishment, we have an illustration in the letter just addressed to the Bishop of Durham by the Rev. W. Featherstonhaugh, the incumbent of Edmundbuyer, in that diocese. It does not seem that this special incumbent has been attacked — on the contrary, he has not been attacked. But, like Archdeacon Denison, he rushes into the lists, flings down his gauntlet, and valiantly asks his bishop to fight him. He says that he is one of those whom the bishop has thought fit "to denounce as Jesuits and traitors"; he accuses the bishop of "endeavouring to extinguish by force all the principles of doctrine and practice" except those of the school to which he himself belongs, and he adds—"I am convinced that you will signally fail." He ends by entering his protest against the bishop's "injustice," and by appealing—though what the appeal can be worth it is impossible to say—"from the Bishop Baring of 1873" to—Bishop Cosin, who occupied the throne of Durham we don't know how many years ago. What a nice and amiable condition the Church is in! How effective the Act of Uniformity is, and how very useful are the law-given articles and rubrics!

There is an article in the *Guardian* of last week on Mr. Gladstone and the education question, which is remarkable for two or three sentences, in which, applied to the education question, nearly the whole argument for the State-Church is given up. What we are about to quote is from the *Guardian* of last Wednesday:—

He [Mr. Gladstone] is a man who feels keenly, and gladly acknowledges the power of spiritual forces in a community as infinitely greater and nobler than the machinery of official system, and the coercive energy of law. He sees that power impersonated in the voluntary principle; he feels that for education truly so called, something better than the honestest officialism and the most effective legal compulsion must be enlisted in the service of the country; and therefore, while he acknowledges, as every sensible man must do, the value of these lower influences in all cases, and the necessity of falling back upon them, if the higher influence should for any reason fail us, he utterly refuses to allow them to supersede or choke out the voluntary principle wherever there is a public spirit enough to apply it. Of course Mr. Gladstone believes, and he will not allow any doubt to exist as to his belief, that among those spiritual forces religious faith is not only absolutely supreme, but is alone more powerful than all the rest put together.

The Bath and Wells Diocesan Conference has been sitting, and its attention has been occupied almost exclusively by political questions. Here we have the educational question in Parliament, the endowed schools question, rate-supported schools, and other subjects crowding out more spiritual matters. This is another illustration of political Churchmanship, and of the waste of power in Christian communities consequent on the present relations of the Church and the State.

Some of the freshest articles on political and ecclesiastical matters that appear in any of the London journals are to be found in the *Examiner*, in the last number of which we notice an article on the "Prospects of the Church of England." The writer remarks that the prospects of that Church have become suddenly "overcast" for this reason,—

The grotesque imitations of Papal ceremonial which

have lately been indulged in by the High Church party—the open profession of hostility to the principles of the Reformation by that party—and last, though not least, the open and public introduction of the Confessional into the Church—have inclined many to ponder the question of disestablishment and disendowment who were content that the State should teach theology so long as that theology was their own. Evangelicals who took this stand are now rightly punished for their lack of principle.

Acknowledgment is made of the services and the character of the Evangelicals, and the writer goes on,—

Protestant Christians and Rationalists are agreed—or ought to be—that truth requires no State aid in order to make it prevail. It is astonishing that the Evangelical party cannot see more than this—that, while the air of freedom is fatal to priestly domination and imposture, they will be only too sure to find a refuge in the dark places of the State Establishment. The partisans of the Romish Church see plainly enough that the Anglican Establishment is doing their work for them. Only a few days ago Dr. Vaughan, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Salford, at the annual festival of the Blackburn Catholic Club, said:—"I have no desire whatever to see the Church of England disestablished. I have no desire whatever to see the Church of England deprived of her revenues and cast adrift. I will tell you why. It possesses a fragment of Christianity, and a great number of Catholic truths are held in the Church of England." When the time comes for the disestablishment of the Church—and it is quickly coming—we are convinced it will be done in opposition to the entire Ultramontane vote. The Papal brigade voted for the disestablishment of the Church of Ireland, not because they loved justice, but because that Establishment stood in competition to their own Church. They will vote against the disestablishment of the Church of England because it stands in opposition to a Protestantism which they hate, and teaches—or allows to be taught,—under State patronage and by State endowments, the most Catholic of Catholic doctrines.

This is not written from our point of view, but it is just what men like Mr. John Morley see, and what others will see when their eyes are opened. The whole question of the relation of the Church to the State is becoming, as a matter of controversy, what we have always said that it is, not a sectarian, but a national question. The Church may deal with it as it likes, but the nation will take its own ground.

MR. DALE AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON THE GOVERNMENT, THE LIBERAL PARTY, AND NONCONFORMISTS.

In the *Contemporary Review* for the present month Mr. R. W. Dale, of Birmingham, discusses the relations of the Nonconformists with the Gladstone Administration, and in the *Fortnightly Review* there is a paper by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, of Birmingham, treasurer of the National Education League, on "The Liberal Party and its Leaders." We propose to indicate the drift of these two papers, which have a good deal in common, though Mr. Chamberlain's suggestions take a much wider political range.

Mr. Dale takes for his text a passage from the recent speech of the Marquis of Hartington at Nottingham, in which the Secretary for Ireland contended that the Liberals could only remain a united party by "mutual concession and mutual forbearance." If that policy had been pursued during the last three years, remarks Mr. Dale, there would have been no Nonconformist revolt; if now acted on, the Nonconformists will return to their allegiance. The future depends upon the action of the Government. At present there is a truce. The writer proceeds to define the position and policy of the Education League, which has at its head a Churchman (Mr. Dixon), and which, if supported to a considerable extent by Nonconformists, is not a Dissenting but a strictly educational organisation, without any antagonism to the Church of England as such. The provisions of the Education Act of 1870, and the objections to it, are described, and it is urged that if any compromise founded on the educational necessities of the country had been offered, it would have been accepted. But it was not offered. The Amending Act, though not without its merits, was conceived in the same spirit as the Act of 1870. It was acceptable to the Conservatives and the clergy, but not to the discontented Liberals. Mr. Dale then defines the special position of Nonconformists—a tolerated and protected body, but whose religious convictions have to be asserted and vindicated in the presence of the systematic hostility of the State, which has endowed with national property and invested with authoritative sanction the clergy of the Church from which it dissents. Nonconformists, though not eager at present to make disestablishment the foremost article in the creed of the Liberal party, could not look with indifference upon any legislation the direct effect of which was to surround the ecclesiastical establishment with new defences, and to consolidate and extend its power, especially when such legislation was proposed by the leaders of a party which is ostensibly friendly to the principle of religious equality. But the education policy of the Government distinctly had this tendency. Its seeming fairness is illusory, and is illustrated by the old fable of the fox and the stork:—

When the stork invited the fox to dinner, the fox, though hospitably pressed to do justice to the entertainment, found it impossible to get a scrap of food because the dinner was served in a long-necked bottle which was extremely convenient to the host, but quite inaccessible to the guest. The Church of England, notwithstanding its internal divisions, has a very compact organisation. All the Churchmen in a parish can unite without difficulty to erect a school and to contribute to its maintenance. The school buildings can be used for Church purposes—for Sunday-schools, for evening Bible-classes, for mothers' meetings, and for all the religious organisations which the Church sustains. The Nonconformists in the parish may be more numerous than the Churchmen, and may be equally zealous for education. But the Wesleyans may not be strong enough to support a Wesleyan school, nor the Congregationalists to support a Congregational school, nor the Unitarians to support a Unitarian school. If they suppress their religious differences and agree to establish a school in which there shall be no religious teaching to which Wesleyans, Congregationalists, or Unitarians can object, the obvious result is that the buildings cannot be used by any of them for religious purposes, and that while, from the conditions under which the State makes its grant for educational purposes, the Church of England has a school in which Church of England doctrine is taught, the various Nonconformist churches are precluded, even if they desire it, from teaching their own faith in the school which they assist to maintain. Except in large towns, where individual congregations are large and wealthy, and can maintain schools of their own, all that the Nonconformist churches can do is to secure a school with no theological colour at all, while all over the country the Church of England can have schools in which its catechisms and formularies are taught with all the fulness that its most zealous adherents can desire. In the large majority of the rural parishes the position of the Nonconformists is still worse. The population is too small to supply children for more than one school. As a matter of course, if the school is a denominational one it is connected with the English Church; and it therefore happens that throughout large districts the policy of the Government practically provides that it shall not be possible for children to receive education except in schools under the control of the Episcopalian clergy. In these districts it is through Episcopalian schools, and through Episcopalian schools alone, that the whole of the Government assistance to popular education is inevitably administered.

In effect the State *sells* the annual grants of Parliament in aid of popular education to whatever Church is rich enough to buy them, and the Church which is able to purchase them, obtains the religious control of the schools, while the wishes of the poor parents are absolutely ignored. By several quotations from the papers of the National Society, it is shewn these schools are maintained for the purpose of increasing the strength of the Church, and to make them effective instruments for the destruction of Nonconformity. But then there is a Conscience Clause. But what does that avail as a remedy to those who are obliged to support schools which teach what is inimical to their views, and to pay for schoolmasters, who are often obliged to be church-organists and choir-masters, and to teach in Church Sunday-schools? The root of the objection to the 25th Clause is that under it the rates are appropriated to the maintenance of schools whose very *raison d'être* would cease, if they ceased to teach the special theological creed of their managers. And of course the present theological condition of the Anglican Church intensifies the unwillingness of Nonconformists to contribute to the extension and augmentation of its power:—

Whatever divisions of theological opinion exist among us, we regard with the strongest hostility the characteristic theology and the sacerdotal pretensions of the Ritualistic clergy. To have been compelled to support the religious teaching and the religious services of the Church of England when Evangelicalism was in the ascendant was sufficiently distasteful to most of us. But when, in parish after parish, from one end of England to the other, doctrines are taught by the clergy which are separated by the very thinnest lines from those doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church against which the Protestants of England, Scotland, and Germany have uniformly and most vehemently protested,—when the public services of the Church are assimilated as closely as possible to the sensuous services of the Church of Rome,—when 483 clergymen, representing in their sympathies and tendencies perhaps ten times as many, petition for trained confessors in the English Church,—when, year after year, it becomes more obvious that the Church of England is drifting farther and farther away from its Protestant traditions, and rendering the restoration of this country to the Roman communion less and less difficult,—the ancient spirit of irreconcilable hatred of Romanism, which through all vicissitudes of theological thought has descended to us from our Nonconformist ancestors, compels us to declare that at whatever cost we will resist a policy by which the influences and resources of the Church of England are being enormously increased at the public cost. If in innumerable parishes children are to be taught the doctrine of the Bishop of Lincoln that Nonconformists are guilty of the sin of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram, and if in parishes almost as numerous they are to be trained to regard Protestantism with abhorrence, we protest against the work being done at the expense of the nation.

At the same time, it is not denied that there are legislative difficulties—for denominational schools *exist*; and if there were no other agency for popular education than the denominational agency, it must be accepted. But the necessity for that system has ceased, and we may therefore demand that it be not extended, and that the control of schools during the hours of secular instruction should be vested in school boards, the buildings being at other times reserved for the use of the denominations to which they belong, and that at least one school free from any theological and ecclesiastical bias should be within reach of every child in the country. And it may fairly be claimed by Nonconformists as the condition of allegiance to the Liberal party that the course of legislation should be to alleviate, not to increase, present inequalities. In conclusion, Mr. Dale states what he and those who act with him think the country requires—

We are anxious, above all things, that the right of the children of the nation to receive the best possible elementary instruction should be efficiently protected. We believe that this should not be left to local authorities; it is an imperial duty. That a universal compulsory law would, in the present position of affairs, greatly strengthen the schools of the Church of England, is no doubt true; but I would infinitely rather that the children received the ineffective education given in most denominational schools than no education at all; and the training even of the Ritualistic clergy would be less pernicious than the training of the streets. If, indeed, it were at all probable that, during the next year or two, schools under the immediate control of the representatives of the people would take the place of schools under the control of private, irresponsible, and sectarian managers, to delay the passing of a universal compulsory law might be favourable to the real educational interests of the nation as well as to religious equality. But this is not probable, and whatever additional strength such a law, if passed at once, might give to the Church, which is already buttressed and defended by the wealth and favour of the State, it would be the duty of all Liberal politicians to do their best to pass it. This, at least, is my own conviction. I believe it is the conviction of the leaders of the National Education League. I believe it is the conviction of the vast majority of those Nonconformists who are most bitterly disappointed and most vehemently provoked by the policy of the Government. If our protest as Nonconformists against the aggrandisement of the National Establishment cannot be listened to, let the Government listen to our protest as leaguers on behalf of neglected and uneducated children, and give us early next session universal school boards to carry out the principle of universal compulsion.

But they will do more than this. It is incredible that a Ministry of which Mr. Gladstone is the chief and Mr. Bright an important member, should continue to pursue the disastrous policy of the last three years: they will not, through fear of the Conservatives and the clergy, perpetuate the injuries which the legislation of 1870 has inflicted on the Nonconformists, impede the development of an effective system of national education, and destroy all hope of reconciliation between themselves and their most loyal and trustworthy supporters.

Mr. Chamberlain's article in the *Fortnightly* commences by a reference to the reconstruction of the Cabinet, which would be regarded as a mere shuffling of the cards but for the acceptance of office by Mr. Bright. But his interference may possibly have been invoked too late, and the mischief done by a policy of compromise may be past remedy. The writer then reviews the recent history and present position of the Liberal party. The Irish policy of the Government was a policy of expediency suited to the idiosyncrasy of an unreasonable people rather than one undertaken in accordance with the glorious traditions of English Liberalism. It was avowedly so exceptional that the same principles were not to be applied to the Protestant Dissenters or English farmers. The devotion of English Liberals is so complete that the realisation of Liberal principles in England was quite superogatory. Of the purely domestic reforms proposed by the Government, Mr. Cardwell's measure abolishing purchase in the army is, it is contended, the only one completely satisfactory. The result is that true Liberals are depressed by the absolute lack of any sufficient motives for their exertions and sacrifices; and the Government listens to the cynical criticisms of the well-to-do classes, and is deaf to the growing desire for radical reform on the part of the great mass of the people who should be relied on for support. It is not the Dissenters alone who are dissatisfied. On all the great questions of the day the Ministry is inarticulate or indefinite. Thus the discontent of the working classes assures their alliance and support to the Nonconformist party—

They will not forget the ties which bind them to the non-established sects, whose leaders have invariably been on the popular side in every previous contest, and whose circumstances and predilections make them the most earnest advocates of further progress. The Church has not lost its evil habit of being always on the side of privilege and authority—always opposed to popular reforms. It has just thrown away its last great opportunity, and, while seeking a temporary triumph in its unholy alliance with the partisans of beer, it has refused any hearty support or countenance to the agricultural labourers in the effort they are making for the emancipation of their class. Its interests are bound up with those of wealth and power and vested rights, while the Dissenters, nearer in their origin and their circumstances to the poor, share heartily their hopes, and possibly their prejudices. It is a mistake to sup-

pose that the revolt of the Irreconcilables will be confined to agitation against the 25th clause of the Education Act, or even against the whole educational policy of the Government. Mr. Forster's persistent determination to sectarianise education may be the first cause of active opposition, but when disorganisation has once set in the various elements of dissatisfaction will have full play, and the party will not again be reunited till a new programme has been elaborated which shall satisfy the just expectations of the representatives of labour, as well as conciliate the Nonconformists who have been driven into rebellion.

Mr. Chamberlain indicates what should, in his view, be the direction of the new reforming policy; and sums it up with the motto—"Free Church, Free Land, Free Schools, and Free Labour." This is the programme which the Irreconcilables should proceed to urge and keep before the country. They may be charged with fanaticism and impatience, but if they persevere they will not want allies and followers. It is unnecessary to lay down abstract theories of government, or to elaborate a new charter in which all the rights of man shall be deduced from the eternal verities, but practical grievances demand a practical remedy, and the future programme of Liberalism must provide some solution of the difficulties which thwart our boasted civilisation, and this can only be found in the frank application of Liberal principles to present practice. As regards the first point of the new Liberal creed, the writer says—

In attacking boldly the principle of State establishments of religion, and insisting upon a *Free Church in a Free State*, the new party will soon gather round them the united Nonconformist strength which is now divided and weakened, owing to the timid counsels of leaders whose amiability has delayed the adoption of a decided policy. At the same time, the working class, which has no sympathy with the theological side of such controversies, caring little for the issue so long as it is presented as a question of sectarian supremacy, will speedily recognise the importance of its political aspects, and will be eager enough to claim for the nation as a whole the control and management of the vast funds which have been monopolised and misappropriated by an ecclesiastical organisation. The agitation for the secularisation of Church endowments and for dethroning the Establishment as a great political engine for repressing the freest intellectual life and thought, and for opposing the manifestation and fulfilment of the popular will and aspirations, will supersede and include all the minor subjects, such as the 25th Clause, the burials question, and the abolition of clerical fellowships. It is impossible to rouse any enthusiasm on matters of detail with such limited interest for the great mass of the electorate, and it will be easier, as well as bolder and more honest, to fight the battle on the main issue rather than to go on perpetually skirmishing with the enemy, losing heart and courage in petty contests in which defeat can hardly be avoided. After the fall of the citadel the outworks will scarcely be worth defence, and when the nation has resumed its rights over the immense property which has been so long administered by the Church, it may be anticipated that the commissioners who now regulate the affairs of charities and endowed schools will cease to be guided by sectarian considerations in the management of their trusts

"Free Land" involves the reform of the land laws—for our present system has no parallel in the world. The necessity of some alteration has become urgent and apparent, and facilities for the cheap and ready transfer of small properties, the removal of the injurious restriction of primogeniture and entail, and the enforced recognition of the tenants' right to unexhausted improvements, are changes imperatively demanded by expediency and justice. "Free Schools" may possibly have to wait longer for their general acceptance and development, although the progress of compulsory education is certain to create and stimulate the demand for them. "Free Labour"—the last position named in the quadrilateral which the Irreconcilables attack—will probably be the first to be gained by them. The questions involved admit of only one possible solution.

The legislative changes sought by the workmen are surely moderate enough. They seem to be confined to three points:—the amendment of the law of conspiracy, the operation of which has been generally admitted to be unjust; the alteration of those clauses of the Criminal Law Amendment Act which wound the self-respect and offend the common sense of the men by creating new crimes which are incapable of clear definition, while at the same time they are of no real value to employers in any serious struggle; and the abolition of imprisonment for breach of contract where no malicious injury is intended to person or property. It can hardly be worth while to perpetuate ill-feeling and irritation for the sake of defending such a paltry stake as this.

These are the points of "the new departure" which may help to revive the old spirit which secured former victories, and force the Liberal leaders to raise a standard which Liberals will gladly follow. If the Liberal party is to continue to rule the country it must have a policy and a programme. It is unreasonable to ask for forbearance so long as every opportunity of conciliation is neglected by those who claim our continued loyalty. Union is impossible unless the so-called Moderates show themselves willing to yield something to their former allies. If they do not, the sooner "the peace which is no peace" is broken, the better for the speedy reorganisation of the Liberal party. Mr. Chamberlain concludes his article in the following terms:—

It is certain that as the objects and intentions of the new movement become more clearly apparent, it well be more generally and more earnestly supported. The most active and zealous men in every constituency, finding support and gaining confidence in a definite policy, will assist to give importance and extension to the protest, and one of two events may be looked for in consequence. The Ministry and the party as a whole may make such a forward movement as will justify the return to the ranks of those who have most reluctantly left them; or, on the other hand, even Mr. Bright's presence and influence may fail to secure this result, and they may remain obstinate and unyielding, in which case the advent of the Tories to power cannot be prevented, and will not be a subject for regret. For if we are to have a temporary return to Tory practice, the Conservatives and not the Liberals are the people to carry it into effect. It is fatal to the sincerity and honesty of politics that men should sit on the Treasury benches to do the bidding of a triumphant Opposition. It is possible that such a shifting of the characters is the only solution of the present difficulty, and we need not fear the ultimate result. Nothing will do so much to strengthen the weak hands and confirm the feeble knees of statesmen who have lost sight of principles in fishing for the votes of their opponents, as a conviction of the futility of this course, and the opportunity of quiet reflection in the cold shade of Opposition. In any case, those who set their convictions above their party, and value principle more than persons, have no alternative. Mr. Mill has written:—"There are some differences which they cannot be expected to overlook. Whoever feels the amount of interest in the government of his country which befits a freeman, has some convictions on national affairs which are like his life-blood, and which the strength of his belief in them forbids him to make the subject of compromise or postpone to the judgment of any person, however greatly his superior."

Of this kind are the differences which now separate Mr. Gladstone's Government from those who in time past have been its earnest supporters, and to whose labour and sacrifices that Government owed its strong position. Their efforts will perhaps be better appreciated when the results of the ingratitude and contempt with which they have been treated become manifest in the approaching general election.

THE LIBERATION SOCIETY.

HAMSTERLEY, SOUTH DURHAM.—Mr. Gordon, of Darlington, addressed a meeting here on Tuesday evening. It was very stormy, but, clearing up at the time announced, the lecturer began in the open air. The rain came down in torrents, however, and an adjournment was made to a large smithy, hard by, where a most interesting meeting was held. The Rev. J. P. Beel presided, and a hearty vote of thanks followed. The scene was picturesque enough.

SEAHAM, SUNDERLAND.—Next evening Mr. Gordon lectured in the Independent Chapel here, the Rev. C. Robinson, pastor, presiding. The place is one of the strongholds of Church influence, but a very fair audience gathered together, and listened very attentively to Mr. Gordon's address. The pastor spoke very warmly.

SUNDERLAND.—John Candlish, Esq., M.P., presides, next Friday evening, in the Victoria Hall here, when Mr. Gordon lectures on "Disestablishment, or Popery?"

LORD FREDERICK CAVENDISH AND THE LIBERATION SOCIETY.

(From the *Bradford Observer*.)

The executive committee of the Yorkshire district council of the Liberation Society, thinking the present a favourable time for conferring with Lord F. Cavendish on those aspects of great national subjects with which they are specially identified, sought an interview with his lordship, and met him by appointment on Thursday last, at his committee-room. The deputation was a very influential one, and represented the friends of religious equality throughout the division.

Mr. R. KELL spoke on behalf of the deputation, observing that as Nonconformists and Free Churchmen had never been in the habit of asking anything for themselves as separate and distinct from the rest of their countrymen, but as representing Nonconformists and Free Churchmen, the deputation were anxious, now that his lordship was to stand in such close relationship to the Premier, to put before him, and through him before Mr. Gladstone, their views and feelings. Previous to the general election, Mr. Gladstone had laid down certain principles upon which he proposed to form a Government. The proposal to disestablish the Irish Church raised a large amount of enthusiasm amongst both Nonconformists and Free Churchmen, and they interpreted, as did also the Tories, the laying down of those principles at that time as the beginning of the application of the principles of religious equality, and which would ultimately extend throughout the empire. The Whigs gave to Mr. Gladstone their support at that election, because he was to them simply the head of the party with which they were in alliance, but not so the Free Churchmen and Nonconformists, they threw all their energies into the struggle, sparing neither time nor money in support of the principle at stake, and hence the large majority who sat behind Mr. Gladstone. They did not now complain so much that Mr Gladstone and the Ministry had not gone forward; but remembering that the civil wars, that all the great struggles in England in the past, had been waged to preserve what had been already secured, the course of the Government on these questions had been undoubtedly retrograde. There could be no wonder, therefore, if they felt strongly. Bradford had sent the representative *par excellence* of these principles, and they could only interpret Mr. Gladstone's action in stopping the debate on Mr. Miall's motion as a distinct slap in the face. The smallness of the minority was not the sting; they did not expect a majority. The number of votes in the division was explainable; they knew quite well their voting strength, but inasmuch as the object of the motion was to ventilate the subject before the country they felt there was a sting in the action of Mr. Gladstone, who had apparently lent himself to an arrangement to stifle discussion. They were at present forming public opinion; but, while they were doing this, they complained that there was not on the part of the Ministry a standing still, but a positive retrogression. They didn't like sacerdotalism, but they believed that Mr. Forster's Education Bill had been framed to favour education through the priests. They did not want to sweep away the present denominational system, but to set side by side with it a thoroughly national and unsectarian system. Very early in the progress of that measure its object was apparent in the six-months' time for building schemes, and by the increased grant; and on the other hand, a spur threatening that if the denominations did not avail themselves of these advantages board schools would be put up in their midst. Dissenters were excluded from taking any advantage of these provisions, from the simple reason that they did not want denominational schools, and did not believe in sectarianism. They wanted a great national system, and they feared that unless the policy of the Government was changed, the holding together at the next election was simply impossible. Again and again, by Tory help, the Liberal members of the House of Commons were defeated by a Liberal Government, and the natural result was an enfeebled Ministry, evidenced by the fate of nearly all Government measures excepting such as were acceptable to the Tories. The enthusiasm, the backbone of the party, was gone.

Mr. MORRIS, of Keighley, also spoke, and while expressing to his lordship the feeling of respect entertained for him personally, they felt anxious to let him know, respectfully but firmly, that they were not satisfied with the Ministry of which he now became a member. That Ministry had not dealt fairly with them. No proposal which put education through the priests would ever satisfy them, and yet that was the evident design in the framing of the education measure.

Mr. EDWARD WEST said that Mr. Kell had so fully and ably stated their position that it was unnecessary for him to say much. He deeply regretted that it should be necessary to say anything, yet it was the part of a faithful friend to let his lordship, and through him Mr. Gladstone, know that their love was hurt, their attachment weakened. Since the passing of the Irish Church Act, for which they were grateful, everything had been done to disappoint us. The cause was not far to seek. Mr. Forster and he (Mr. West) had started life under similar influences. Both had Quaker parents. He (Mr. West) was where he was, but Mr. Forster was in a new groove, and, although they regretted the part they had to take, yet, unless Mr. Gladstone could and would reverse the policy of Mr. Forster, there was little or no hope.

Lord F. CAVENDISH, in replying, thanked the deputation for their expressions of personal friendship, and for their action at this election, and promised to make Mr. Gladstone acquainted with their views and feelings. He urged that the English people were the worst educated people in Europe, and that unless Mr. Forster had brought in his bill they would have remained so. There might be defects—he was not prepared to say there were not—but the measure was the best that could in that session have been passed. In reference to Mr. Gladstone's speech on Mr. Miall's motion, he said he was aware a bad impression was created, but he had authority to say that Mr. Gladstone did not wish or intend to stop the debate. and he regretted now very much the effect produced. In regard to the Endowed Schools Commission, he regretted that no Nonconformists had been put upon it, and that all were Churchmen, but he was quite sure this was an accident, and not intentional.

Mr. DAVID CRAVEN, of Thornton, moved a vote of thanks, and in doing so referred to the Thornton Grammar School scheme, and complained bitterly of the commissioners' conduct. He could assure Lord Cavendish that nine-tenths of the Liberal voters in their polling district were ready for disestablishment, and that unless there was a complete reversion of the policy it would be next to impossible to get twenty Liberal votes in their district for a mere Ministerialist.

Mr. FYFE, of Shipley, seconded the vote of thanks, and urged his lordship strongly to represent the actual state of feeling. He was quite sure that in their district four-fifths would vote for disestablishment to-day, and even Mr. Bright's admission to the Cabinet, without a change of platform, would not save the Government. They asked nothing as Diisenters, but they ask just and equal rights; and yet because they did this they were constantly snubbed and insulted by those whom they had mainly been instrumental in placing in power. Why, he asked, were vested rights to be constantly watched over, and the claims for justice to be ignored? Mr. Gladstone's Government had done much, but could have done more; and, if the party was not to be entirely broken to pieces, the mischief

done must be repaired before a general election comes round. A broader and higher platform must be laid down.

Mr. GOODMAN, of Keighley, spoke in support.

Lord FREDERICK, in acknowledging the vote, expressed the fear that his reply had not been quite as clear as it ought to have been, but, as they would know, he spoke guardedly. This much he might say, he was nearer them in opinion than they might think, and he could assure them that he would at all times be glad to confer on these matters that he might better understand them. He was certain that, though a Churchmen, he would not be able to satisfy Churchmen as a representative when next he appeared before them.

The deputation then withdrew.

In a letter to Mr. E. Thomas, secretary of the Yorkshire District Council of the Liberation Society, Lord F. Cavendish denies the accuracy of the above report, though he does not impugn the truthfulness of the writer. His lordship says:—

I write only from memory, as I have no notes of my answers; but I could not have said that I had "authority" to deny anything relating to Mr. Gladstone, as I had neither asked for nor received authority to state anything whatever on his behalf.

Neither did I say that it was "by an accident" that no Nonconformist was on the Endowed Schools Commission; but that I believed the commissioners were appointed on educational grounds alone, and that, although I should be glad to see a Nonconformist upon the commission, I hoped that in any future appointments these grounds would still be chiefly considered.

Nor, to the best of my recollection, did I say that I "was nearer to them" (the members of the deputation) "than they might think." I had been spoken of as a representative of the Church party. I replied that I feared the next election would show that the Church party would not regard me in that light; and, after referring to my votes on various subjects, I said that the only promise I could give was that in the future, as in the past, I should, as the representative of a great mixed constituency, try to consider all questions on broad national grounds, apart from their direct bearing upon the immediate interests of either Church or Nonconformity.

CHURCH AND STATE IN GERMANY AND SWITZERLAND.

A Posen telegram says that Archbishop Ledochowski was condemned to-day *in contumaciam* to a fine of 200 thalers, or four months' imprisonment, for making illegal clerical appointments. The Public Prosecutor had asked that the bishop should be fined 500 thalers, in consequence of his obstinate and hostile attitude towards the State. It is said that Mgr. Ledochowski has resolved to nominate, until the 1st of September, all priests ordained this year, without paying any regard to the recently enacted ecclesiastical laws.

A Berlin telegram to the *Hour* says that the Bishop of Fulda seems resolved not to pay the fine of 400 thalers imposed upon him for appointing clergymen without the sanction of the State; he prefers to endure the three months' imprisonment. He has disposed already of the whole of his fortune, so that execution will be useless. His diocesan clergy say they will follow fearlessly his august example. The bishop has thanked them heartily, saying it has comforted him to know that priests stand by their bishop in the same way as the bishops have stood by the Pope.

A Roman Catholic priest has been sentenced in Prussia to a fortnight's imprisonment for publicly preaching that marriage among Protestants is mere concubinage.

A telegram from Geneva says that after two long sittings the Grand Council has formally passed the third and last reading of the bill for the organisation of Catholic worship. There were sixty-three contents and seven non-contents. The chief provisions of the bill are that the curés shall be appointed by the parishes (there will be three curés for the city of Geneva); the parish is to be represented by five members in a superior council of thirty-one. The curés will have to take an oath to the Constitution; they may be suspended for four years for violating their oath or committing breaches of discipline.

The Rotterdam correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* denies on authority the statement published at Rome that the consecration of Bishops Reinkens and Rinckel was communicated to the Pope. It is true that the consecration of Jansenist prelates has always heretofore been notified to Rome, and in accordance with the usual practice a document had been drawn up on this occasion to be forwarded. When, however, it was seen by Dr. Reinkens, he refused to allow it to be sent. Bishop Rinckel concurred, and the Pope, therefore, remains in official ignorance of what has been done. The fact (the correspondent remarks) marks a decisive rupture with the Court of Rome.

PILGRIMAGES, FRENCH AND ENGLISH.

The French correspondent of the *Times* who accompanied the pilgrims to La Salette has continued his picturesque description, carrying the reader this time through the various scenes on the summit of the mountain. Writing from hour to hour he appears to have been carried away by the general fervour, and he accordingly speaks in somewhat enthusiastic terms of the devotion of the pilgrims, the magnificence of the church, and other concomitants of this strange event. We give an extract:—

Four bronze groups mark the corresponding phases of the account of Maximin and Mélanie. At the bottom of the ravine, by the very side of the dried-up fountain, and which now flows, unceasingly, clear, abundant, ice-cold, is the statue of "*La Belle Dame*," seated with her face in her hands, weeping. A little further forward "*La Belle Dame*" is standing; Mélanie is standing in front and to her right; Maximin, with his staff in his hand, to her left. Seven or eight yards higher up Maximin and Mélanie alone are coming down at the call of "*La Belle Dame*." Four yards further we see "*La Belle Dame*," at a height of six feet, ready to fly away, "to return to the firmament"; Mélanie being in front of her, and Maximin somewhat behind, to her right. These four groups are surrounded by railings as high as a man, and form altogether a sort of Calvary, along which metal crosses and basso-relievos recall the stations of Christ. From the top of the hillock, whence you may look down on all the four groups at once, at all hours of the day, you may witness the following sight:—There where the fountain gurgles up, an inextricable mass of men, women, and children are pushing, cursing, repulsing, and being repulsed. Each one is armed with a bottle, which he or she tries to fill, generally without success. Those in the first rank kneel and, making the sign of the cross, drink with avidity from the source itself. Others wash their eyes, ears, mouth, or forehead, according to the part they suffer from. All around the palings the crowd presses, panting, absorbed, ardent. Some gravely draw a letter from their pocket and throw it at the feet of the two first statues. Those are letters to the Virgin which they have brought from friends who could not come themselves. Others keep turning a piece of money round and round in their horny hands; they advance their hand, then draw it back, and finally, with a resolute gesture, throw the money at the foot of the statues, and immediately, by a febrile movement stretch out their hand again to take back the falling coin; then, fixing a lack-lustre eye on the abandoned money, they go away, as if regretfully, and march on their knees from cross to cross, from the base to the summit, murmuring ardent prayers. Finally, I have seen others—seen with my own eyes—with deep reverence and doffed hat, with their eyes wide open, after having fastened their rosary beads to their staves, pass them over the railings twenty different times, slowly up and down, to rub them against the bronze statues. . . . Just then a hand was laid on my shoulder. I turned round. It was one of the priests with whom I had travelled. He looked entranced. "What touching faith!" said he, "What a sight!" I looked fixedly at him, as if to read his very soul. He appeared sincerely radiant and convinced. I hurried away without answering him. On the other side of the ravine, a Syrian priest, whose expressive head and large, black, deep eyes I had already admired, was looking at what was going forward. I stood before him, but he was so absorbed that he did not notice me. His eyes and features wore a strangely painful expression. "Who knows," I asked myself, "what is going on in his soul? Is it ecstasy? Is it doubt?" And I returned pensively towards the church.

A Paris telegram of Wednesday states, all the Paris pilgrims have returned. A delay of four hours at Dijon enabled them to pay a visit to the tomb of St. Bernard, about four kilomètres distant from that town. Notwithstanding their great fatigues, there has been no sickness among the pilgrims. Subsequently to their return most of the pilgrims attended a special mass at the church of Notre Dame des Victoires, to offer thanks for their safe return.

The French Central Committee for arranging and contracting for religious pilgrimages report that during the last three months 360,000 railway tickets were purchased for pilgrims in France.

The British pilgrimage to Paray-le-Monial is now being carried out. Numbers of Roman Catholics from various towns arrived in London on Monday, and in the evening there was a great gathering of the intending pilgrims at the pro-cathedral, Kensington. The church was densely crowded, and long before the time specified for the commencement of the ceremonial hundreds of persons had to be sent away from the doors. There were at least 500 pilgrims present, the majority of whom wore upon their breasts the badge of the Sacred Heart. Among them were representatives from almost every Roman Catholic parish in England, and many parts of Ireland and Scotland. The ceremonies of the evening were performed by Archbishop Manning. After the hymn "Veni Creator Spiritus" had been sung, Dr. Manning, clothed in his archiepiscopal robes, ascended the pulpit and delivered an eloquent address, in the course of which he said he had just received from Rome the special blessing of the Holy Father, and a plenary indulgence for all who complied with the necessary conditions. He then spoke of the conduct to be observed by the pilgrims on their journey, enjoining upon them absolute obedience to those who had charge of the undertaking, and exhorting them to bear with patience and resignation the difficulties which would undoubtedly attend them on their way. Adverting to the strictures and ridicule which had been heaped upon the pilgrimage by the press, he said they should be glad that they had earned the censures and sneers of an unbelieving world, and that the pens and intellects of the critics had been directed against them. The archbishop then went at some length into the history of pilgrimages, and, adverting to the miracle of the Sacred Heart, he said those who refused to believe this would, had they lived at the time, have refused to believe the Scripture miracles. The doctrine of the Sacred Heart was the key to the mystery of the human love of the Divine nature. Before concluding the archbishop denied that any political object was contemplated by the promoters of the pilgrimage.

The archbishop's sermon occupied a full hour. At its close he returned from the pulpit to the altar and pronounced the Papal blessing upon the whole assembly. Benediction was then sung, for which ceremony the altar was decorated with flowers and most brilliantly illuminated. The archbishop, with his assistants, then went in procession round the church and bestowed the archiepiscopal blessing. The proceedings terminated with the blessing of the banners and the distribution of the pilgrims' badges—both of which ceremonies were performed by the archbishop. The chief banner of the pilgrimage, to be left at the shrine, is a rich and elaborate work. It is in the fourteenth century style, worked in silk and gold from the designs of Mr. Buckley, of Bond-street, and executed by Tassinari, of Lyons. It bears on the front a representation of the Saviour with the Sacred Heart, surrounded by the heads of four English saints—Edward, Thomas of Canterbury, Cuthbert, and Hugh of Lincoln. The motto, from the pen of Archbishop Manning, is "Cor Jesu unicum Salutis Ostium Anglia supplex." On the back is a representation of the Virgin guiding a child. The cost of the banner is about 95*l*. The church at Warwick-street also sends a very handsome banner. The pilgrims' badges consist of a representation of the Sacred Heart, surmounted by a cross, of scarlet on a white ground. The shape differs somewhat according to the various parishes and districts whence the pilgrims come. Among the congregation were the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Denbigh, Lord Walter Kerr, the Marchioness of Lothian, Lady Herbert of Lea, and many other members of the Roman Catholic aristocracy. There was also a great number of priests present, particularly from the country; among them Dr. Vaughan, Bishop of Salford, and Monsignors Capel, Paterson, Weld, Howard, and Virtue.

The pilgrims started yesterday morning from Victoria Station, about six o'clock. Their general appearance presented no difference whatever from that of an ordinary excursion party, and would have been in no way distinguishable from it but for the great number of priests who thronged the platform, and from the badge of the Sacred Heart which was worn by almost all. Many of the pilgrims were very lightly equipped in the way of luggage, though a few seemed to be heavily encumbered. Lord Denbigh, Lord Walter Kerr, and Monsignor Capel were on the platform; but the great majority of the more distinguished pilgrims went by the ordinary mail train at 7.40. The main body of pilgrims filled a train of more than twenty carriages, and could not have been fewer than 500 in number, and there would have been some difficulty in conveying them between Newhaven and Dieppe, as the boat was only advertised to carry 450. A second boat was, however, secured at the last moment. The demeanour of the pilgrims, notwithstanding their errand, was quite in keeping with nineteenth-century customs, and though they were all armed with the special manual of devotion for use by the way, many of them were careful to provide themselves with the morning papers also. In the matter of dress there was nothing characteristic; all shades and shapes were to be seen. Some of the party appeared extremely tired, having only arrived late the previous evening from such distances as Cork and the extreme limits of Scotland and Wales. The men and women appeared about equally divided, though if anything the men predominated. Of course at this early hour the refreshment buffets were not open, and some disappointment was generally expressed in consequence. A large crowd assembled to see the pilgrims start, and when, a few minutes after time, the train steamed out of the station, the spectators cheered loudly, the pilgrims responding by waving their handkerchiefs and hats from the carriage windows. The train reached Newhaven about half-past eight and embarked on board the steamers Alexandra and Marseilles, about 500 persons in all. The weather was fine. Mass was said by Monsignor Capel. The union jack and the Papal flag were hoisted and the flag of the Sacred Heart streamed from the mainmast of the Marseilles.

It may be well to repeat the story which has given rise to this strange pilgrimage. Marguerite Marie Alacoque, the saint whose shrine is now being visited, was born in 1647, and in her early life gave signs of the intense devotion which afterwards was her marked characteristic among human beings. At the age of twelve years she slept on the hard floor, in the depth of winter, engaged in prayer and meditation. In due time she became a nun, and in the Parish Church of Lhautecour the poor emaciated girl alleged that she had been personally and pointedly addressed by Jesus Christ, who promised that if she followed Him faithfully He would manifest Himself to her. At Paray, according to Marguerite's statement, the following transpired:—

One time, being before the Holy Sacrament, I found myself invested with the Divine presence so powerfully that I forgot myself and the place where I stood, and abandoned myself to the Divine Spirit, delivering my heart over to the force of His love. He made me repose for a long time upon His Divine breast, where he disclosed to me the marvels of His love and the inexplicable secret of His sacred heart. He had always kept it hidden from me before, but now He opened it for the first time, and in a manner so effective that He left me no room to doubt. And this is how it seems to me this interview passed:—He said to me, "My Divine heart is so full of passionate love for men, and for you in particular, that it can no longer contain within itself the flow of its hardened lovingkindness. It is necessary that it should be distributed by your agency, and that it should manifest itself to mankind, in order to enrich them with the precious treasures that I show you, and which contain the sanctifying and saving graces necessary to their salvation. I have chosen you for the accomplishment of this design, as being in the depth of

indigence and ignorance; everything will be done by myself."

The Saviour then, she alleges, asked her for her heart, and she begged Him to take it. He did so, and put it in His own, in which she saw hers burn like an atom in an intense furnace. When the heart was returned to its place and the wound closed up, there was left a legacy of pain—the wound and the pain to continue—lest she should in time come to look upon the gift as a mere freak of imagination. She then also received the designation of "Disciple of the Sacred Heart." Seventy visions the happy girl had in all. Her pain was often intense, but her pleasure was unbounded, and to her was committed the burthen, or gift, of confirming belief, and arresting unbelievers and sinners, and turning them to the right path.

The *Univers* says, in reference to the English pilgrimage to Paray-le-Monial:—"Henry VIII.'s edifice tumbles down at all ends and corners. The Anglican episcopacy has no longer any props but its money bags. Take from it its rich endowments, and it will vanish like smoke. The future belongs to the English Catholics."

A JEWISH COLLEGE.—A college, answering to theological colleges in the English Church, is to be opened at Portsea on January 1, 1874, "for the training and maintenance of young men as Jewish divines on orthodox judaical principles." The trustees include the Chief Rabbi and Dr. Hermann Adler.

THE BISHOP OF DURHAM AND THE RITUALISTS.—We believe the Bishop of Durham intends to stand by his remarks in the case of the curate for the ritualistic church of St. Oswald, Durham, and that he has given instructions for eminent counsel to be retained on his behalf, to argue, in the event of legal proceedings being taken, that he is not bound to license a curate whom he feels morally certain will be guilty of an infringement of the law.—*The Rock.*

RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPERS IN AMERICA.—Rowell's new "American Newspaper Directory," says the *Chicago Daily Tribune*, reports the existence of 400 religious journals in the United States. Forty-seven of these are under the control of the Methodists, the largest number in the hands of any single denomination. The Roman Catholics have 41, the Baptists, 35, the Presbyterians, 29, the Episcopalians, 21, the Lutherans and Reformed Germans, 14 each; the Jews, 9, and the Congregationalists, 8. There is a large number classed as Evangelical.

ULTRAMONTANE POLICY.—According to the correspondent of a contemporary, who affects to have received precise information respecting the proceedings of the Roman Catholic Synod in England, it has been decided to establish a Roman Catholic board of examiners somewhat in imitation of the Catholic University in Ireland, with a view to taking further steps towards the foundation of a university in England. To the examination held by this board all those Roman Catholics will be invited who would otherwise have gone up to the London University.

THE S.P.G. IN THE CAPITAL OF MADAGASCAR.—In a letter to the *English Independent*, the Rev. —. Pool, of Antananarivo, writes:—"A change has been made in the mission of the Propagation Society, owing to illness; I do not think success has attended that mission in this capital hitherto, notwithstanding that two outings have been given, headed by military bands, and the most strenuous efforts used. I have good reason to conclude that the average attendance (not including the opening day) has scarcely reached thirty persons. One is really compelled to ask himself, 'Can a cause which requires a military band, and the carrying of a white flag and gratuitous outings for its establishment, be of God?'"

AN IMPORTANT CASE IN RELATION TO METHODIST TRUSTEES was argued and decided recently in a county court in the west of England. A gentleman connected with the Wesleyan Society, who had been accustomed to receive the pew-rents of the chapel, became bankrupt, while accountable to the trustees for 21*l.* received as aforesaid. An application was made to the judge that the bankrupt should be ordered to pay to the chapel trustees the money he had received on their behalf before dividing the assets among his creditors. It was argued that the law applicable to friendly societies was applicable in this case, and that therefore the money should be ordered to be paid; the judge, however, decided otherwise, and refused the application, but made no order as to costs.

THE PASTORAL OF DR. REINKENS, FIRST OLD CATHOLIC BISHOP OF GERMANY, is a remarkable document, full of earnestness and sincerity, and containing elements of thought which, as they are further developed, involve conclusions scarcely suspected as yet by his Anglican sympathisers in this country. Dr. Reinkens insists emphatically that bishops, to be legitimately elected, should be chosen by the people and clergy. He distinctly repudiates the Pope, and asserts the independent validity of the Apostolic succession, probably using that phrase in a sense quite different from that of the Sacerdotalists. He accuses the Romish priesthood of Judaising, attacks the practice of indulgences, and brings forward the doctrine of justification by faith, not in the sense of our modern dogmatic theology, but in the genuine sense of Luther when he contrasted it with the Romish doctrine of salvation by fastings and ritual observances and the other "works" of the Jewish and ecclesiastical law. He makes the episcopal office consist in proclaiming the truth of Christ, and dispensing the mysteries of God, not as a ruler, but as a steward. The powerful foes which he sees before him are ecclesiasticalism and indifference, and both of these he holds to have been fostered by pernicious Romanism in the Western Church.—*Inquirer.*

Religious and Denominational News.

The Rev. T. G. Crippen, of Fulbourn, Cambs, has accepted an invitation to the Independent Church at Oldbury, near Birmingham.

In Jerusalem the Christian schools established in 1817 with but nine members have multiplied into five schools with upwards of one hundred scholars. Palestine has altogether twenty-five Protestant schools and about one thousand pupils.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.—Notwithstanding that the attention of the Council of the Evangelical Alliance has been absorbed in the necessary arrangements for the Œcumenical Conference about to be held in New York, that body have sent forth their annual invitation to universal prayer throughout the world. As usual the first week of the new year is to be set apart for these special services, commencing on Sunday, January 4, and continuing until Sunday, January 11.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—The annual statement of Queen-street Chapel, Wolverhampton, erected in 1866 at a cost of 12,000*l.*, the whole of which has been defrayed, shows that this congregation contributes to the maintenance of eight village stations, and during the last year these contributions amounted to 919*l.* 18s. 10½d. The total amount subscribed and collected during the year for religious and philanthropical objects was 3,213*l.* 8s. 3d.

WIGAN.—At a meeting of the friends of the Rev. F. G. Collier, late pastor of St. Paul's Congregational Church, Wigan, held in St. Paul's schoolroom on Friday evening last, presentations were made to Mr. Collier expressive of the affection and esteem in which he is held, and the regret felt at his removal from Wigan. The presentations were an illuminated address, a purse containing 35*l.*, and (on behalf of Mr. Collier's lady friends) a very elegant tea and coffee service. John Cross, Esq., J.P., the Revs. H. I. Senior, M. Hudson, R. Aikenhead, H. Davies, W. Moore, and Messrs. Clayton and Griffiths took part in the proceedings.

WELLS.—The Rev. Clement A. Bryer was recognised as the pastor of the Congregational Church, Wells, Somerset, on the 26th of August. The Rev. J. Marsden, B.A., secretary, Somerset Association, delivered an able discourse on the nature of a Christian Church. The Rev. J. E. Drover asked the usual questions, which were clearly and satisfactorily answered. The Rev. A. Morton Brown, LL.D., offered the prayer and delivered an impressive charge to the pastor. In the evening the Rev. W. Mead gave a very practical address to the people. Several other ministers were present. There was a large attendance at both services, notwithstanding the unfavourable weather.

RELIGIOUS CONFERENCES AT ELBERFELD.—The Christians of Elberfeld, in Prussia, have been holding their annual gatherings. Dr. Laseron writes that many men who have tasted literal persecution for their faithfulness, spoke out of full hearts. The Y.M.C.A. celebrated their twenty-fifth anniversary, the Rev. Dr. Krummacher (nephew of the honoured servant of God bearing that name) presiding, and giving particulars of its work and increasing efforts. The Bible Society also held its anniversary meeting. Another day was devoted to the work of the Inner Mission, when the meetings were very largely attended. The Tract Society had its conference, and a deep interest was evinced in its proceedings. Our brother is convinced that there is a deep hunger and thirst after righteousness in Germany, and that God is opening a wide door for the preaching and reception of the Gospel in the Rhine provinces. He proposes commencing an evangelistic tour in September next, beginning at Emerich.—*Christian.*

RAMSGATE.—The foundation-stone of the Ellington (Union) Chapel was laid on the 19th of August, a large number of persons being present. After devotional exercises Major-General Radcliff proceeded to lay the stone, after which he delivered an address. The Rev. F. S. W. Wood, minister of the chapel, then gave a statement to the effect that the contract had been entered into for 860*l.*, which, with the cost of ground and other expenses, involved them in an outlay of 1,060*l.* Towards this sum there had been already subscribed and collected 432*l.* 16s., leaving about 628*l.* still to be raised. The Rev. John Foster, of Claylands Chapel, London, then delivered an address, dwelling specially on the practicability and power of Christian union. A hymn having been sung, contributions were placed upon the stone to the extent of 34*l.* A collection was made, and money promised paid in, making the contributions of the day altogether about 60*l.* The ceremony concluded with prayer. At 5.30 a number of friends sat down to tea in the iron room in which the congregation now worship. After tea addresses of a stimulating character were delivered by Major-General Radcliff, Rev. J. Packer, Rev. John Forster, and Dr. Henderson.

TAHITI.—In a letter published in the *English Independent*, the Rev. J. L. Green, missionary at Tahiti, writes on March 27th:—"We expect to have to open several new churches this year. The people in one of the districts on the Peninsula (Puen), are now paying for a new church—even before it is commenced. It is to be built of American wood, by European builders; to be shingled and painted with three coats of paint. It will cost them at least 5,000 dols., or 1,000*l.*, and they do not ask for any assistance from the Government or from any other source. A noble example for home Christians under similar circumstances. It is true that they pay for the building in oranges, but then they could sell their oranges for clothing and for cash, but they forego these advantages for the sake of the cause which many of the people hold dear to them. 'The Catholics frequently say to the natives, 'Why do you weary yourselves and impoverish yourselves in spending money to build churches? If you were to become Catholics, we should build the churches, and you would have nothing to do but to worship in them.' The natives, however, reply by saying, 'We do not begrudge either the time or the money we spend in or about the churches wherein we worship God.'"

JUBILEE OF DR. JOHNSTON, OF LIMEKILNS.—The Rev. Dr. Johnston, of the United Presbyterian Church, Limekilns, completed the fiftieth year of his ministry in connection with that church, and the opportunity was taken by the Presbytery of Dunfermline and the kirk session and congregation of Limekilns, along with the friends of the rev. doctor, to present him with congratulatory addresses, accompanied by a silver epergne, and the magnificent gift of a thousand guineas. The congregation assembled for worship at two o'clock, when a sermon was preached by Dr. Cairns, Berwick. At the dinner in the afternoon the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine presided, and amongst others who spoke was the Rev. Dean Stanley. The dean said they should recognise the great truth that every denomination had some particular duty that no other denomination could very well perform in its peculiar sphere. Each denomination, in fact, should acknowledge diversities of gifts. Without alluding to the special services rendered by that respected body, the United Presbyterians, he might say that Dr. Johnston had performed services in that district which no one would be weak or wicked enough to interfere with. They must be convinced that there was a common ground on which they all could meet; and when he found a Christian pastor, in whatever denomination, he always thought that he had got to the root and basis of all that was good in different churches. In a second speech the dean said he belonged to a Church as different from the communion to which they belonged as it was possible for one Protestant Church to be from another in its form of doctrine, discipline, and worship. To these he was as much attached as they were to their own. He came there to manifest his veneration and regard for Dr. Johnston, believing as he did that the more they appreciated excellent gifts outside their respective churches, the greater chance of their being better Christians within their own pale. A *soirée* was held in the evening.

Correspondence.

THE *STANDARD* AND THE "MYSTIC" U.P.'s.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I have just come across an exhibition of newspaper ignorance so remarkable that I hope you will allow me space briefly to advert to it.

As every one knows, the cuttlefish shields himself from attack by discharging a cloud of ink, and political cuttlefishes are apt to do the same. I have seldom met with a better instance of excuse for such lack of information than is to be met with in the *Standard*, which ludicrously ignores some patent facts in connection with the Scottish churches; which yet it could not leave alone on account of Dean Stanley's recent fraternisation with the "U.P.'s." A good report would have been better than its article; but *it* did not seem to be of that opinion. Therefore it thought well to tell its trusting constituents that "What the U.P.'s are is not probably very well understood in England, nor do we know that it is worth while entering into any further explanation of the mystic initials than that the U.P.'s are a body of seceders from the Kirk of Scotland, holding to the Presbyterian form of Church Government, *and maintaining in all their strictness the formularies and doctrines of the old Presbyterians.*" The latter portion of this sentence unmistakeably proves that it was "not worth while entering into any further explanation" simply because the writer couldn't give it, and chose to escape in a cloud of ink.

Will you allow me to say that the U.P.'s do *not* "maintain in all their strictness the formularies and doctrine of the old Presbyterians"? It is, moreover, the leading characteristic of the Church that it does not. It has discarded the old formula, to which the Established and Free Churches still adhere; its ministers signing the Confession of Faith under such qualifications as justify certain freedoms which are hardly possible *consistently* in the ministers of these other churches. The formula of both these churches binds its ministers absolutely to receive the Westminster Confession as "the confession of my faith"; whereas the formula of the United Presbyterian Church only binds the subscriber to receive the confession as expressing generally the sense of Scripture. It is true that the majority of the United Presbyterians are voluntaries; but that certainly is no *old* Scotch tradition; it is a plant that has grown up among them gradually; and voluntaryism is no term of communion with them; so that, while the

Free Church, because of a body of reactionaries for the old Presbyterian principle of establishment, has been compelled indefinitely to postpone the idea of an incorporating union of the two Churches, the United Presbyterians found it not so difficult to stretch points to meet the Free Church on the testing matter of the province of the civil magistrate. Then it is a fact quite notorious that men like the late Dr. William Anderson, of Glasgow, and Mr. Gilfillan, of Dundee, are opposed to the union, because it would bear hard upon the growing liberality of doctrine in their own Church, as they conceive of it.

Again—and this is a very remarkable fact—only two years ago, in the United Presbyterian Synod, the question of a revision of the confession was actually moved—the first real step of the kind mooted in a supreme Church Court in Scotland—for, of course, the Established Church in this respect cannot move without the State, and the Free Church seems little inclined to do so. What is most notable is that this motion was then rejected only on the ground that its acceptance might embarrass the discussions for union with the Free and other churches then going forward. A secondary reason was very remarkable also, as indicating a certain solidarity in Scottish Presbyterianism, to which English Episcopalianism can, at all events, lay no claim. This reason was that every Presbyterian Church in Scotland should have its say in any revision question; and that no Church in this serious matter should proceed alone. But though this might be interpreted as a narrow adherence to the old formularies, I cannot so regard it. On the contrary, I see in it something better and higher; and think there cannot be the least doubt that in future discussions for union, and even after union is accomplished in Scotland, the United Presbyterian body will have some influence in promoting liberality and tolerance. It may have its bigots as other Churches have theirs; but that it has its men of culture too is proved by Dean Stanley's presence at the presentation to Dr. Johnstone of Limekilns, and many facts besides—noticeably by some admissions in the now well-known Dr. Robert Wallace's essay on "Church Tendencies in Scotland," where he almost seems to fall a-envying the United Presbyterians in some respects. Thus it is unfair to brand the United Presbyterian Church as the *Standard* has done; it would be more unfair were not the Tory paper so extremely ignorant that it can but cause laughter in those who know aught of the subject. Tories were not wont to make mysteries and favour things mystic; but these truly are days of revolution. To speak seriously, your contemporary should either get qualified writers or leave the Scottish Churches alone.

I am, &c.,

London, September 1, 1873. J.

THE GOVERNMENT EDUCATIONAL POLICY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Will you allow me to correct a mistake which appeared in my letter of last week, under the above heading? It is stated that a leading Liberal, who has given more time and money combined in aid of the Liberal cause in Bradford than almost any other gentleman, said to me, "I am going to meet Lord Frederick Cavendish this afternoon, but if he owns Mr. Forster, I would not go near the place." It should have been, "if he *were* Mr. Forster I would not go near the place." At the Leeds election, when he and Mr. Edward Baines contested the borough in company, the following question was put by Mr. Barker, of Bramley:—"Would Mr. Forster vote for perfect and entire equality as between Churchmen and Dissenters?" Mr. Forster: "Yes." (Cheers.) (See the *Leeds Mercury*, April 14, 1859.) Whilst admiring Mr. Forster's conduct as the friend of America, we cannot forgive him for "bringing in the worst Act of Parliament, brought in by any Liberal Government since 1832," and when remonstrated with, carrying it against and in the teeth of his former and staunchest friends, by aid of the enemies of religious freedom in England.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

ANOTHER BRADFORD ELECTOR.

Bradford, Sept. 1, 1873.

FOOD PROSPECTS AND PRICES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

"The report of the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council for 1872 contains tables showing the number of animals in Great Britain, the fluctuations in the price of meat, the number of imported animals, foreign statistics, &c. The average price of live stock was about one farthing per lb. more than in 1871. . . . *There is nothing in the report which gives any hope of a reduction in price; on the contrary, the statistics show that not only in Great Britain but in most European countries there has been during the last fifty years a steady rise.*"—*Food Journal.*

SIR,—I have placed this striking extract at the head of my letter, because it states in a most explicit way what is before us in respect of at least one description of food—butcher's meat. The Privy Council reports are well worth the attention of both food consumers and food producers; and the *Food Journal*, a respectable and well-informed publication, has shortly summarised the effect of the latest of these reports in the lines which I have italicised.

Of course this result is perfectly natural, and need surprise nobody. With a population steadily increasing, with wages generally rising, with a limited surface of land for the production of grain, cattle, &c., it is obvious that there will be an increased demand for butcher's meat; that this demand cannot be supplied to any considerable extent, and that prices must rise. Foreign imports may in some measure modify this result, and it is possible that by the cultivation of our waste lands, and by improved methods of agriculture, this home supply may be increased. Homesteads and cottages may be destroyed, as they have been by hundreds, more particularly in Ireland and Scotland, small holdings may be converted into large farms, stock may be bred instead of men, and a larger rent may be obtained by the landowner. But the economics of the matter are plain and inevitable, and even these measures can have but trifling effect in reducing the price of flesh; while they will necessarily diminish the aggregate supply of food produced.

In one direction only can we look with confidence for any real relief—to better knowledge of the chemistry of food, and better, more skilful, and more economical methods of cookery. There can be no question that English soil is able to produce food ample for the supply of even double our present population; and if these important subjects were more studied, and the knowledge gained intelligently acted on; if our land was cultivated to the best result, and we ceased to waste our resources and to defile our rivers by throwing away our best fertilising products, our difficulties would quickly disappear.

Indeed, to a very large extent, those difficulties lie in the kitchen. It is time that the thrifty, or would-be thrifty housewife, learnt that peas and beans, for instance, costing, bulk for bulk, not one-third the price of butchers' meat, afford very much more nutrition; that brown bread is vastly more wholesome, as well as more economical, than the pale white article sold by the bakers, or made at home from "super" flour; that oatmeal porridge is excellent food for growing children, though it may not be quite the fashion for young ladies; that a good basin of soup, if people *would* only learn how to make soup, is worth a dozen cups of tea; and that fruit in its season, eaten ripe or stewed, would prove more agreeable medicine than pills, as well as save a good many doctors' fees. But perhaps this kind of knowledge is much too homely for modern ideas, so the British householder must go on as before, eating dinners which are not always either substantial or enjoyable, but always costly, and occasionally varied with a little indigestion. Let us hope, however, that the International School of Cookery may teach us all a lesson, and that improved and economical cookery will become more general than it is.

There is one set of people whom this matter does not touch at all, and who seem perfectly unconcerned about it—the vegetarians. Flesh may rise or it may fall, and they remain equally indifferent. Certainly they seem none the worse for their novel kind of total abstinence, and perhaps we may learn something even from them. It may not be generally known that they have a society devoted to the propagation of their views, with an office in Manchester (91, Oxford street), where their publications are kept. They have for president no less distinguished a man than Professor F. W. Newman. They publish a monthly magazine, the *Dietetic Reformer*, and their *Penny Cookery*, of which many thousands have been sold, is a useful and suggestive little manual for any cook or housewife. I mention this as information for your lady readers, and,

I beg to remain, Sir, faithfully yours,

AN OLD FASHIONED HOUSEKEEPER.

PROSECUTION FOR STREET PREACHING AT DARWEN.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The paragraph under this heading in last week's *Nonconformist* does not give a correct impression of the case. The Rev. J. Crompton is a Primitive Methodist minister in Darwen, and Mr. Haworth is a gentleman in business at Blackburn. Only the Rev. Mr. Crompton appeared in answer to the summons, and he was allowed every opportunity for some explanation which would enable the bench to let him off as easily as possible. In the first instance, the magistrates dismissed the case on payment of costs; but, as Mr. Crompton refused to pay anything, the superintendent of police and the magistrates' clerk urged the infliction of a fine. To this the bench acceded, inflicting a fine of one shilling. As neither Mr. Crompton nor his friends would pay anything, he was locked up all night; but on the following morning the fine and expenses were paid by one of the magistrates, and Mr. Crompton was liberated. Mr. Haworth was subsequently arrested in Blackburn, and, in default of payment, was taken to the Preston House of Correction. The ignominious way in which he was handcuffed and taken to prison was totally undeserved, but the blame rests entirely with the police.

It is a mistake to suppose "that the prosecution for obstructing the footpath was merely a technical pretence," and that "the real offence was Sunday preaching." I have reason to believe that the magistrates were extremely sorry that the case was brought before them. The case of obstruction was proved, however, by the police, and the magistrates, in taking the course they did, believed that they were taking the most lenient view which their duty as administrators of the law permitted them.

I may add that two of the magistrates are Nonconformists, and the third a clergyman.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

A DARWEN NONCONFORMIST.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

The following are lists of the candidates who have passed the recent honours examinations:—

FIRST B.A., FIRST B.SC., AND PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC (M.B.) EXAMINATIONS.

(FIRST B.A. ONLY.)

ENGLISH.

First Class.—Thomas McKinnon Wood (Exhibition), University College; Charles Alfred Russell (obtained the number of marks qualifying for the Exhibition), University College; Robert Fletcher Ferguson, University College; Samuel George Kelly, New College.

Second Class.—Thomas Wilson Dougan, Owen's College; Sidney William Bowser, University College, and Henry Ambrose Grundy Brooke, Owen's College, equal; Henry Storer Rowen, private study, and John Francis Richards, private study, equal.

Third Class.—Samuel Green, Rawdon College; Roderick Henry Macleod, Oakley House, Reading, and University College; John Fraser, private study, and James John Pryor Kirk, private study, equal.

LATIN.

Second Class.—Charles Alfred Russell, University College.

Third Class.—Sidney William Bowser, University College; George William Blanchflower, Wesley College and Eldon House, and James John Pryor Kirk, private study, equal; Percy Theobald Wrigley, Clapham Grammar School; Charles Francis Cagney, St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw; John Francis Richards, private study; John Holland Rose, Owens College; Martin Lewis, University College; David Henry Pernard, University College; Thomas Wilson Dougan, Owens College; George Stacey Allbright, Grove House, Tottenham.

FRENCH.

First Class.—Robert Arthur Germaine (Prize), University College; Felix Raymond Bernard, Beaumont College.

Second Class.—Ernest Philip Alphonse Law, University College; Micaiah John Müller Hill, University College.

Third Class.—John Zachariah Laurence, University College; Sidney William Bowser, University College.

GERMAN.

Second Class.—Emil Wilhelm Lüdeke, private study.

Third Class.—Hermann Gollancz, Jews' College.

(FIRST B.A. AND FIRST B.SC. CONJOINTLY.)—MATHEMATICS AND MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY.

First Class.—Micaiah J. M. Hill, First B.A. (Exhibition), University College.

Third Class.—Joseph Edwards, First B.A., Owens College, and William Fawcett, First B.A., private study, equal.

(FIRST B.SC. AND PRELIMINARY M.B. (CONJOINTLY). CHEMISTRY.

First Class.—Claude Metford Thompson, First B.Sc. (Exhibition), University College; John Viriamu Jones, First B.Sc., University College; George Christopher, First B.Sc., University College; Peter Phillips Bedson, First B Sc., and Prel. Sci., Owens College.

Second Class.—David Rhys Jones, Prel. Sci., University College; Samuel Alexander Hill, First B.Sc. and Prel. Sci., Royal School of Mines; Henry Davy, Prel. Sci., Guy's Hospital; Herbert Robson, First B.Sc. and Prel. Sci., University College.

Third Class.—William Banks, Prel. Sci., private study; Alfred Damel, Prel. Sci., University of Edinburgh, and John William Meek, Prel. Sci., Owens College, equal; Charles Hopkinson, First B.Sc., Owens College; Oliver Joseph Lodge, First B.Sc. and Prel. Sci., private study; and James Ryley, Prel. Sci., University College, equal; William Pope Mears, Prel. Sci., London Hospital; Thomas Frederick Harris, First B.Sc., private study.

ZOOLOGY.

First Class.—Charles Edward Sheppard, Prel. Sci. (Exhibition), St. Thomas's Hospital; Alfred Daniel, Prel. Sci., University of Edinburgh.

Second Class.—Charles Ernest Richmond, Prel. Sci., Owens College; Percy Herbert Edmond Freund, Prel. Sci., St. Thomas's Hospital; Prasanna Kumár Ráy, First B.Sc. and Prel. Sci., University College.

Third Class.—Leader Henry Stevenson, Prel. Sci., Guy's Hospital; John Francis Nicholson, Prel. Sci., St. Thomas's Hospital; Richard Shalders Miller, Prel. Sci., University College.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

First Class.—Oliver Joseph Lodge, First B.Sc. and Prel. Sci., private study.

Second Class.—Harrington Sainsbury, Prel. Sci., University College.

Third Class.—David Rhys Jones, Prel. Sci., University College; John Viriamu Jones, First B.Sc., University College.

BOTANY.

First Class.—William Banks, Prel. Sci., private study; and Charles Henry Cuming, Prel. Sci., University College, equal.

Second Class.—William Rushton Parker, First B.Sc. and Prel. Sci., Caius College, Cambridge; David Rhys Jones, Prel. Sci., University College.

Third Class.—Leader Henry Stevenson, Prel. Sci., Guy's Hospital; David Lloyd, Prel. Sci., University College, and John Todd, Prel. Sci., University College, equal; Arthur Barclay, Prel. Sci., University of Edinburgh.

EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.

ANATOMY.

First Class.—Augustus Joseph Pepper, Exhibition and Gold Medal, University College; Ernest William White, Gold Medal, King's College.

Second Class.—Charles Arthur Mercier, London Hospital.

PHYSIOLOGY, HISTOLOGY, AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

First Class.—Augustus Joseph Pepper, Gold Medal, University College.

Second Class.—Arthur Henry Jones, Guy's Hospital; Ernest William White, King's College.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY, AND MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY.

First Class.—Arthur Henry Jones, Exhibition and Gold Medal, Guy's Hospital; Augustus Joseph Pepper, Gold Medal, University College.

Second Class.—Thomas King Rogers, University College; Cyril Lloyd Jones, Guy's Hospital, and Ernest William White, King's College, equal.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

SHAFTESBURY. — The election for the vacancy created by the elevation of Mr. Glyn to the Upper House on the death of his father, took place on Friday, when Mr. Benett-Stanford (C.) was duly returned by a majority of 69, the number being 603, against 534 for Mr. Danby Seymour (L.). The borough numbers in all 1,300 voters, who are scattered over thirteen parishes. Making allowance for deaths, duplicates, &c., it seems that only forty electors abstained from voting. This close poll contrasts strikingly with the apathy shown in recent contests in other constituencies.

GREENWICH.—The recent contest has attracted attention to the registration, and unusual activity has been displayed in getting in as large a number of claims as possible. The total number of householders claiming is about 3,200, and of lodgers, 400, which is larger than the number of lodger voters on the list at any previous time. It is generally admitted that the Liberal side will secure a larger number of claims than the Conservative, the election committee of Dr. Langley having filled up over 2,000 of the claims for their party.

GLOUCESTER.—The Liberal party at Gloucester has selected Mr. J. J. Powell, Q.C., as the second Liberal candidate (with Mr. Monk, the present Liberal member) at the next general election. Mr. R. Potter, of Standish, near Gloucester, has been spoken of as a second Conservative candidate with Mr. Wait, the sitting member.

NOTTINGHAM.—The Conservatives have selected Mr. W. E. Denison, nephew of the late Speaker of the House of Commons, to contest this borough in conjunction with Mr. Saul Isaac, who had previously been accepted by the party.

MALDON.—Mr. E. H. Bentall, member for this borough, has announced his intention to retire at the general election. If the hon. gentleman had been willing to retain his seat it is felt that the Conservatives would not have opposed him, but an impression now prevails that they will invite Mr. Sandford, who formerly represented the borough, to come forward again.

HUDDERSFIELD.—Mr. H. Bentley, brewer, of Oulton, near Leeds, has been invited to contest Huddersfield in the Conservative interest in opposition to Mr. Leatham, the sitting member.

TRALEE.—The O'Donoghue publishes a letter in the Irish papers stating that he will certainly seek re-election on a vacancy occurring in Tralee. He declares himself to be as "independent of undue influence as of the gang of scribblers who would compel him to submit his judgment to theirs." He "laughs at their pretensions to teach him patriotism." As to his duties as a member, he says:—"I think I know my business, and have nothing to learn from a set of understrappers who have no chance of a job unless they can blacken the character of an honest man."

SOUTHWARK.—The number of claims and objections sent in to the overseers by the Southwark Liberal Association is as follows:—Claims, householders and lodgers, 405; objections, 381. Total, 786. The Conservatives have also been active, and have sent in a large number of claims and objections. The revision will take place on Friday, the 3rd of October. Mr. John Locke and Sir Francis Lycett are actively canvassing the borough. Mr. Andrew Dunn, the Permissive Bill candidate, and Mr. George Odger, are also active.

DOVER.—Mr. J. S. Forbes, managing director of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, has consented to oppose, in the Liberal interest, Mr. Barnett, the nominee of a section of the Conservative party. Mr. Forbes will address the electors on Wednesday evening. Sir G. Jessel, the new Master of the Rolls, has just been among his constituents, and is expected shortly to resign his seat.

MARYLEBONE.—A requisition is being signed to Mr. Edwin James, requesting him to become a candidate for Marylebone.

RENFREWSHIRE.—Wednesday, the 10th inst., has been fixed as the date of the election for the county of Renfrew.

REPRESENTATION OF LABOUR.—The London correspondent of the *Scotsman* writes—"I am informed that during the past few weeks private meetings and organisms of the Labour Representation League have been so far fruitful as to get together an efficient working committee, composed of working men, each of whom represents extensive trade associations, and a goodly fund capable of defraying much of the expense that they expect to have to incur at the next general election in endeavouring to return representatives of labour to Parliament. They will first draw up a list of the candidates they intend to support. It is believed by them that they will be so far successful as to return at least half-a-dozen of their men; some more hopeful members of the league go so far as to put that figure at the round dozen. I am told that Mr. Lloyd Jones is to be put up for Gateshead; Mr. Alexander MacDonald, president of the Miners' National Association, for Stafford; Mr. Alfred Walton, of the stonemasons, for Stoke-on-Trent; Mr. George Howell, for Aylesbury; Mr. Picard, miners' agent, for Wigan; and Mr. T. Halliday, president of the Amalgamated Miners' Association, for Merthyr Tydfil. It is understood that Mr. Bradlaugh's friends will make an effort to get him elected for somewhere, but he will receive no support from the league. The George Odger party are confident of success in Southwark, his extreme views and his bankruptcy notwithstanding. Mr. George Potter again aspires to the representation of Westminster."

MR. BRIGHT IN THE CABINET. WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

(From the *Congregationalist* for September.)

As Nonconformists, we are specially interested in the resignation of the Marquis of Ripon, in the appointment of Mr. Bruce as his successor, and above all, in the return of Mr. Bright to the Cabinet as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

The resentment of the Nonconformists, provoked by the education policy of the Ministry, has been directed chiefly against Mr. Forster. To all appearance, he is a much stronger man than his late chief, and the tone in which he has defended the policy of the department renders it certain that in all that has been most offensive to ourselves, he has acted, not as a mere subordinate carrying out the principles of his official superior, but with the full and complete consent of his own judgment and feeling. The education policy of the Government has been Mr. Forster's policy; he has fought for it with a persistency and a vigour which compel us to regard him as primarily and mainly responsible for it. Nor would he be at all disposed to decline the responsibility.

But the Marquis of Ripon, though he has been overshadowed by the more energetic vice-president, is understood to have been not less resolute in resisting all the concessions which the Nonconformists and advanced Liberals have asked for. His position in the House of Lords rendered his antagonism to us less conspicuous, and there was something in his manner which made him seem a less determined opponent. But we believe that so long as he remained President of the Council, it was impossible for the Ministry to make any approach to us; president and vice-president were equally opposed to any concession. Mr. Bruce—we have yet to accustom ourselves to call him Lord Aberdare—is probably anxious to discover some means of removing or lessening our hostility. He is not a High Churchman, like his predecessor, and, judging from all that we have seen of him in the House of Commons, he is disposed to a policy of conciliation. Indeed, whenever the Ministry were in trouble with the advanced Liberals, it seems to have been their habit to put up Mr. Bruce to "soothe" if not to satisfy them. The resignation of the Marquis of Ripon, and the appointment of Lord Aberdare as his successor, are a distinct gain to us; but it is only frank to add, that so long as Mr. Forster remains vice-president, it is difficult to believe that the policy of the department can undergo any satisfactory change.

From the Nonconformist point of view, the most important of all the recent movements is the acceptance of office by Mr. Bright. There can be little doubt, indeed, that in returning to the Ministry he has been powerfully influenced by his friendship for Mr. Gladstone, to whom he has shown for several years past the strongest loyalty. The great popular agitator, who has been sometimes reproached with preaching a political creed containing only one article—"Buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest"—has as much chivalry in him as if the blood of all the Howards ran in his veins. His leader and old companion-in-arms was in danger. The Ministry had lost its reputation through a succession of mistakes and disasters. The party was rapidly breaking up. Mr. Bright felt that his true place was at the side of his friend. His great reputation, his personal influence with that section of the party which had been driven into open revolt, his sagacity, and, as we trust, his eloquence, which, if it must have lost something of its old fire, as the result of broken health and advancing years, can hardly have lost its persuasive force—he resolved to bring them all to the aid of the imperilled statesmen, in whose integrity and hearty sympathy with the great principles which are the historic glory of the Liberal party, and the only spring of its genuine strength, he has unbroken confidence. Mr. Bright joined the Ministry because the Ministry was in danger.

But only four or five weeks before accepting office he had declared that "the Education Act of 1870 is the worst great measure which the Liberal party has passed since 1832." It is perfectly well known that he regards the education policy of the last three years as a grave mistake and a grave disaster. His sympathies and convictions are altogether with those who ask for a national instead of a denominational system of education. He is in favour of repealing the 25th Clause, and has suggested a method by which it can be repealed without impairing the efficiency of a compulsory law. If he attaches less importance than some of his supporters to this particular change in the Act, it is partly because the prostration of health from which he suffered during 1870 and 1871 prevented him from watching the circumstances which gave to the 25th Clause what he regards as a somewhat disproportionate prominence in the controversy with the Government, and partly because he is so strongly impressed with the far greater evil of the enormous increase of denominational schools occasioned by the increase of the annual grants, and the determination of the Government to receive applications for building grants up to the end of 1870. It is almost incredible that after his severe condemnation of the Act, the Government should have asked him to resume office, if there was no intention of modifying it; and if he himself supposed that all modifications are impossible, it is incredible that he should have accepted office. . . . Mr. Bright is far too sagacious a man to suppose that his presence in the Government is in itself sufficient to recover the loyalty of those who have shown themselves ready to separate from their party rather than desert their principles. Recent elections have proved that "the dissolution of party ties," of which Mr. Forster spoke with a smile of incredulity when it was predicted in 1870 by Mr. Crosskey and the editor of the *Congregationalist*, has already begun. During the last few months not a single Ministerialist has been returned to Parliament. But for the reconstruction of the Ministry, not a single Ministerialist would have had the chance of being returned for any popular English constituency between now and the general election; and at the general election itself the prospects of Ministerialists would have been very gloomy. The mere accession to office even of a man like Mr. Bright cannot remove the hostility, which has assumed a form so resolute and uncompromising.

It would be unjust, however, to suppose that he has accepted office without the hope of effecting some substantial change in the policy which has provoked the Nonconformist revolt. His return to the Ministry may be fairly regarded as the proof that in his conviction the Government is prepared to make some effective concessions, and that he intends to press upon them the wisdom, and indeed the necessity, of making these concessions as frank and generous as possible.

In these circumstances the duty of those whose principles the editor of the *Congregationalist* has endeavoured to serve, appears to be plain. We ought to accept Mr. Bright's return to office as the indication that Mr. Gladstone's Ministry are not "irreconcilable," and for the next few months we must suspend hostilities to Ministerial candidates at Parliamentary elections. This, at least, is our conviction—a conviction which we hope will not be disturbed by anything that Mr. Bright may say in his address, which we have not yet seen, or by anything that may be said between now and the end of the year by any other Minister of the Crown.* To ask the Government for an immediate explanation of the concessions they are ready to make, would be unreasonable. They have had a worrying and wearing session, and if all the members of the Cabinet have not earned a holiday, they all need it. In November, when Cabinet meetings are resumed, we trust that the future education policy of the Liberal party will receive early and careful attention, and that such conclusions may be reached as will enable the advanced Liberals in the House of Commons, whose confidence in the Government has been shaken, if not destroyed, to return to their allegiance. Nonconformists throughout the country will receive with intense satisfaction the early indications that the hopes which have been awakened by Mr. Bright's return to office were not unfounded, and the Nonconformist organisations, which have been created during the last three years, and by which the strength of the Liberal party has been seriously impaired, will array themselves under the old flag, and fight side by side with their old allies.

THE WAR WITH THE ASHANTEES.

News from the seat of war in Ashantee up to the 11th of August has been brought by the steamer Bonny, which arrived in the Mersey on Monday. The inhabitants of Cape Coast Castle and Elmina were in hourly expectation of an attack from the Ashantees. Additional troops and supplies had reached Cape Coast Castle. The report that the British forces would make an attempt to take Coomassie, the Ashantee capital, had reached the Ashantees, who were in consequence observing more caution, as well as strengthening their positions. A correspondent on the West Coast mentions that, in addition to the misery occasioned by the war, great destruction had resulted from the unprecedented heavy rains. Many of the native dwellings had been destroyed, and up to the time of writing more than thirty lives had been lost by the falling rubbish. A *Times* letter, dated from Freetown, August 17, says:—"The season here is dreadfully unhealthy. During the present month nearly every white official has been on the sick list with fever, which is of a particularly severe type."

The African Steamship Company's Royal Mail steamship Ethiopia, which left the Mersey on Saturday for the West Coast of Africa, took out a large quantity of stores for the Government troops at Cape Coast Castle. She also conveyed out a steam launch for the use of the troops stationed there. The same company's steamer Ambriz, which leaves Liverpool on September 12 for Africa, will take out Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, who was so successful in the Red River Expedition; also Captain Brackenbury, R.A., Assistant Military Secretary; and other officers, twenty-five in all,

* Mr. Gladstone's speech at Hawarden, delivered after this article was in print, is known to the public through so imperfect a report that we cannot attach very much importance to it.

who are to assist in the operations against the Ashantees. Sir Garnet Wolseley will take out with him some 12-pounder howitzers, and it is intended to form a native force of about 12,000 or 15,000 men. An order has been received at the Royal Laboratory, Woolwich, for 1,800 shells (shrapnel, common, and case) for the 4½-inch brass howitzers which are to form part of the war equipment for the Gold Coast.

The *Telegraph* says:—"There is no longer any imprudence in announcing, what has been known to us for many days past, that the British Government have determined to march troops upon Coomassie, the capital of the Ashantees, and to destroy that place. The nomination of Sir Garnet Wolseley to the chief command upon the Gold Coast had no other object than this expedition, and the gallant officer will depart in September. He will study the military problem on the spot, send back for whatever additional strength or supplies he may deem necessary, and be ready to advance at the close of October. The two officers sent forward already, Captains Glover and Thompson, both gentlemen of tried energy and much experience in Western Africa, go with the special purpose of drilling and organising a strong native contingent."

In a leading article the *Daily Telegraph* embodies some interesting information relative to the Ashantees, their manners and customs. Our contemporary says:—

The Ashantee nation is a great African power. It numbers about 3,000,000 souls—of whom some 200,000 are warriors—well-made, muscular, war-loving barbarians; their chief and upper classes distinguished by cleanliness, handsome attire, and something like civilisation, except in regard to their worse than Dahomeyan cruelties. Every twenty-one days they hold an *adai*, or "blood custom," at which, rum and palm wine having been drunk like water, skulls are carried in procession to the sound of drums made with human skin, and most horrible massacres and debaucheries go forward. At the annual "Yam-festival," just now coming on, they celebrate a still bloodier carnival of death, and whenever a caboceer or freeman dies, slaves are killed to "wet his grave." They eat the heart and drink the blood of a conquered enemy, and wear the teeth and finger-bones as ornaments. When the king dies, thousands of wretched slaves and attendants are slaughtered over his tomb; in a word, it is a land of murder. It was meant by nature to be a land of peace and plenty, for beyond the thick forests which lie along the coast stretches a fertile and healthy country of rich black soil, growing two or three crops yearly, and full of vegetable wonders and glories as yet unnamed. The fruits and flowers of Ashantee-land are said to be perfectly marvellous; it boasts an entirely new citron, and a tall tree bearing magnificent goblet-shaped blossoms, while the ugarcane grows wild. Curious animals, such as the bird called "pookoe," and the huge corpse-eating "arompo" rat, are found in the woods and clearings. Reptiles are horribly plentiful, including enormous boas; a peculiar puff-adder, whose bite is certain death; scorpions as big as cray-fish, and toads so large that Bosman took the first he saw for a land-tortoise. The possible productions of such a region are vast and various; but its fertility is drowned in bloodshed, and gold is the chief article exported. In that metal Ashantee-land must be fabulously rich; the chiefs wear golden breast-plates and golden or gilded war-caps. The cabooceers go about with lumps of virgin gold hung upon their necks and wrists, some weighing, it is said, four pounds and more; and Bowditch has described golden window-frames in the King's palace at Coomassie, as well as an almost universal use of cloths embroidered with gold thread, and adorned with thin plates of the precious metal. After the batle of Accra, in 1826, the Ashantee King sent in as "peace-money" six thousand ounces of dust and nuggets, and the swords, muskets, and elephant-tail fans are described as being profusely enriched with goldsmith's work. The people are, however, very cunning at debasing the ingots—so much so as to equal European chemistry in this respect. The Government is a despotic monarchy, the religion fetishism, modified by African Islamism, the effect of Mahometan neighbourhood on the north. They believe in a Great Spirit, who, they say, created six white and six black people, and gave the latter the first choice between a calabash and a sealed paper. The blacks took the calabash—which contained gold, iron, maize, and all the wealth of nature—and the whites got the scroll, which contained instructions in the right use of all these products. Thus the whites are for ever superior—as the Ashantees have found out in many a sharp trial, and latterly at Elmina. As for Coomassie, the capital, accounts differ, one statement making it out a poor, straggling place of mean huts, and another a really fine and imposing city, for Africa. Bowditch, who went there in 1817, paints it as a remarkable place. He speaks of a population of 200,000 souls.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

The *Herald of Peace* for September contains the following address from the committee of the Peace Society to the friends of peace:—

Dear Friends,—We may fairly congratulate ourselves on the result of the motion made in the House of Commons on international arbitration. All the circumstances turned out auspiciously for our cause. The number of petitions that had been presented to the House indicated the wide-spread interest felt out of doors in the question. The attendance of members, taking all things into account, was beyond what could have been expected. The discussion itself was very satisfactory. Even the speech of the Prime Minister may be regarded as a generous tribute to the principles and objects of the peace party, though unhappily he ended by declining to accept the motion. The majority who voted in support of the proposal was not only considerable in itself, but was further gratifying as representing so large a proportion of the population of the United Kingdom. And, in spite of the attempts made by a portion of the press to reduce the significance of the vote, the fact remains that the House of Commons has deliberately recorded its judgment, in the form of an address to the Crown, in favour of systematic international arbitration. The resolution passed, moreover, far from being what is called "an abstract resolution," was one which prescribed definite action of a very practical character.

We desire to convey to our friends throughout the country our grateful acknowledgments for their earnest and persevering efforts in bringing and keeping the subject before the attention of the public, without which any movement in Parliament would have been of comparatively little avail.

The question now arises—What is to be our course for the future? The answer is at hand. Far from being content with the success we have achieved, we must regard it rather only as a vantage-ground from which to start forward for greater and more vigorous exertions.

We must first of all avail ourselves of the attention awakened by our Parliamentary victory to scatter broadcast in the public mind the seed for further interest and sympathy. Perhaps, for the moment, we cannot do better than give as wide a circulation as possible to the full report of the discussion in the House of Commons, which has been prepared and issued by the committee. The circumstances surrounding that discussion will incline many to read it who might not have been attracted by the subject if presented in a more abstract form. We ask our friends to take measures for putting copies of this report in the hands of influential persons in their respective neighbourhoods, such as ministers of religion, teachers of the young, conductors of the public press, &c.

Another important point to be considered by the friends of peace is the near approach of a general election. It will be of the utmost importance that the practical measures for which they are contending, such as non-intervention, systematic arbitration for the settlement of international disputes, and the mutual reduction of those armaments which are so terrible an incubus on the moral and material well-being of nations, should have a prominent place given to them among the topics to be pressed on the attention of Parliamentary candidates. With a view to these services, we earnestly urge upon our friends not to allow any of their organisations to decay, but rather to strengthen and extend them in every way.

But there is another sphere of action open to the friends of peace. The recent event in the House of Commons has excited extraordinary interest in foreign countries, as is evidenced by the cordial greetings which Mr. Richard has received from France, Germany, Italy, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, and the United States, and by the discussions to which it has given rise in the Continental and American journals. It is clear that the subject has thus been lifted into general notice, and that the minds of multitudes throughout the civilised world are more prepared than they ever were before for inquiry and consideration at least, which are the first steps to conviction. Advantage should be taken of this state of awakened attention to supply, through the medium of the press and other means, such materials as may help still further to extend interest and to stimulate thought. This the committee are most anxious to do. A full report of the discussion in the House of Commons has been translated into the French and German languages, and will be circulated as widely as the means and opportunities at their disposal will enable them to do. Mr. Richard is about to pay a visit to the continent, in the hope of doing something, by personal communication with leading members of other legislatures, to induce co-operation on their part for the furtherance of our common object.

Our friends will thus see that there is still abundance of work to do. We invoke, therefore, their continued sympathy and support. The enterprise in which we are engaged is as glorious as it is arduous. Let us not be wearied or faint in our minds.

HENRY PEASE, President.
CHAS. WISE, Treasurer.
HENRY RICHARD, Secretary.

Peace Society, 19, New Broad-street,
London, August, 1873.

THE NEW LICENSING ACT.

The Metropolitan Police authorities, in their reports on the year 1872, state their opinion of the new Licensing Act, so far as a few months' experience of its operation enabled them to do so. All remark that the streets become quieter at an earlier hour of the night than heretofore, but the Act did not appear to have had much effect upon drunkenness. It caused an increase in the number of persons charged by the police with being drunk, because publicans, who formerly would allow drunken persons to remain on their premises until they were partially sober, or were taken home by their friends, became apprehensive of the consequences of drunken persons being found on their premises, and not only refused to serve them, but turned them into the streets, or called upon the police to remove them. The police report that much discontent is caused by difference in the hours of closing. The Commissioner of Metropolitan Police reports that the number of persons arrested in 1872 for being drunk, disorderly, or both, was 5,626 more than in 1871; and that the increase of drunkenness, which he regards as a sort of epidemic, is still more remarkable in a comparison with 1869, the numbers being in that year only 23,007, and in 1872 33,867, taken into custody for being disorderly, drunk, or drunk and disorderly—an increase of 10,860.

Within the last few days the annual brewster sessions have been held in the principal towns of the West Riding. At Leeds, the chief constable (Mr. Wetherell) informed the justices that during the year ending the 10th of August 1,647 persons had been apprehended for drunkenness, against 1,542 for a similar period in 1872. The increase is not large, yet the chief constable thinks this fact cannot fail to disappoint those who hoped for better results from the passing of the last Licensing Act. It has led, however, to less uproar and disorder in the streets after 11 p.m., and supports the assumption that the Licensing Act has aided the police in maintaining better order during the night. At Bradford, the chief constable reported that the number of persons brought before the magistrates for drunkenness during the past year was 737, which was exactly the same number as in the year previous, upon which the magistrates said they considered there had been no increase in drunkenness, having regard to the more stringent administration of the law on the part of the police and the increase of population. An application made by the whole body of licensed victuallers for an extension of time until one o'clock on the nights of the 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th of September, when the opening of the new townhall will be celebrated, was refused. At Wakefield, it was reported to the bench that the number of inebriates proceeded against in the year ending August, 1872, was 365. Since August, 1872, the number has been 406. In the increase there are 58 more female drunkards, but 15 less men. At Knaresborough the report of the superintendent of police stated that the closing hours under the new Act had worked exceedingly well, disturbances at late hours having altogether ceased. The number of convictions of drunken persons, however, had been considerably in excess of previous years. At Ripon, it was said that the innkeepers, with two or three exceptions, have endeavoured to carry out the spirit of the Act, in consequence of which the city has undergone a complete change, all now being quiet and orderly before midnight. At Huddersfield since the new Act has been put in force the number of drunken cases has remained at about the same as in previous years. At Worcester, Mr. Powell the chief constable of the city, laid before the licensing magistrates a report, in which he showed that the operation of the new Act had been very beneficial. A memorial asking for the general extension of the hours was presented, but subsequently withdrawn. At the Sheffield Brewster Sessions a memorial was presented by the solicitor of the Sheffield and Rotherham Licensed Victuallers' Association praying the justices to extend the hours of opening and closing public-houses from five o'clock in the morning until twelve o'clock at night, and until eleven o'clock on Sundays. In support of the memorial it was stated that considerable inconvenience had been experienced in Sheffield in consequence of the public-houses being closed at eleven o'clock at night. In the course of the discussion which followed it was stated that the working of the Act had been very beneficial in Sheffield. The bench unanimously refused the application.

At Leicester a singular application was made on behalf of the publicans at Belgrave, a village about two miles from Leicester, the whole of them petitioning that their houses should be closed at ten, instead of eleven o'clock at night. The bench, however, could not comply with the request, as it would necessitate the altering of the hours for the whole of the division. In the borough, however, the licensed victuallers presented a memorial pointing out the loss which had been sustained by the trade through being deprived of so many hours of their business during the year, and asking that the hours should be from 5 a.m. to 12 p.m. on week days, instead of from 6 a.m. to 11 p.m. as heretofore, alleging further that in the metropolis and Nottingham drunkenness had been on the increase since the passing of the Act, while in Leicester the mayor had admitted that "drunkenness had not diminished in the town." The bench decided to consider the question at the adjourned Licensing Sessions, September 25. At the annual brewster sessions for the towns and villages included in the Newbury division of Berkshire, it appeared that, upon the whole, the Licensing Act had worked satisfactorily during the past year, and there had been a marked decrease in the amount of drunkenness.

MANCHESTER LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.—A new political association has been lately organised in Manchester under the above title, to unite all sections of the Liberal party in the Parliamentary borough, with the object of returning Liberal representatives, and generally to promote the interests of the Liberal party. The only qualification for membership is adherence to Liberal principles, and members are enrolled without the payment of any entrance fee or compulsory subscription. Great care has been taken to secure the representative character of the management. Committees are elected by the several branches of the association in each of the municipal wards, and the general council will be formed of delegates from these ward committees. On Saturday the establishment of the association was commemorated by a vast assemblage of the people at what was termed an inaugural *fete*. Mr. Samuel Watts, of Burnage Hall, four miles from the city, had placed his grounds at the disposal of the association for an open-air gathering, and had expended some hundreds of pounds upon the necessary preparations of platforms, &c., for their accommodation. There were, however, no political speeches made, the object being to bring the members of the association together and to provide them with an afternoon's entertainment. In both respects the end was attained. The attendance could not be accurately computed. Upwards of 15,000 tickets had been issued, and at the smallest reckoning there were 8,000 persons in the grounds, many being kept away by the apprehension of rainy weather. The afternoon was spent in witnessing footraces, balloon ascents, and other out-door sports.

Epitome of News.

The Court Newsman states that Tuesday last, "being the anniversary of the birthday of the lamented Prince Consort, Prince Leopold, Prince Christian, and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, together with the servants and tenants of the Balmoral, Abergeldie, and Birkhall estates, assembled at the Obelisk and drank to the memory of his royal highness."

Her Majesty, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Edinburgh, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service at Crathie parish church on Sunday. The service was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Campbell, who is a candidate for the chaplaincy, which is at present vacant. He preached from Galatians vi. 2 and 5. The church was crowded in every part. Mr. J. W. Pease, M.P., and party were also present.

Her Majesty, it is expected, will leave Balmoral for Inverlochy Castle, Lord Abinger's Inverness-shire seat, on the 9th inst. It is stated that Her Majesty will not visit Skye, but it is possible that she may pay a visit to Inverness on her return journey from Inverlochy to Balmoral.

The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at the Castle of Balmoral on Saturday.

The Prince and Princess of Wales leave London for Abergeldie to-day.

It is confidently reported that the Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, will shortly make an addition to the house of Argyll.

At Balmoral, on Saturday, Mr. Gladstone took the oaths on his reappointment as First Lord of the Treasury, and Sir Geo. Jessel, Master of the Rolls, was introduced, and sworn one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Mr. Gladstone left Balmoral on Saturday for Invercauld, for a short visit, and will afterwards pay a series of visits on his way south to Hawarden Castle.

It is announced that a marriage has been arranged between Miss Agnes Gladstone, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, and the Rev. E. C. Wickham, Head-master of Wellington College.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says a rumour is being circulated to the effect that Mr. Gladstone has in contemplation the abolition of the income-tax, and intends next year to bring forward an extraordinary budget to carry out this scheme.

The *Daily News* has some reason to believe that it is in contemplation to raise Sir John Coleridge to the Bench, probably with a peerage, and that the offices of Attorney-General and Solicitor-General will be filled by Mr. Watkin Williams, Q.C., and Mr. Henry James, Q.C.

Mr. Bright having received a resolution passed by the Stalybridge Republican Club, replied that he wished that the public were more interested in the question of public expenditure, which would compel the administrators of the House of Commons to be more economic.

Madame Nilsson and her husband sailed from Liverpool for the United States on Saturday, and will be absent several months. A week or two ago the great cantatrice had a narrow escape from drowning in the Lake of Geneva. The yacht in which she was sailing was caught in a tempest, and filled with water.

The reports relative to the health of Mr. John Crossley, who met with a serious carriage accident last week, are, we are glad to say, favourable. No untoward circumstances have arisen, and the patient is said to be going on "as well as could be wished."

It is expected that Mr. Alderman Lusk, who is exceedingly popular, both in the City and in the borough of Finsbury, which he represents in Parliament, as well as with the Livery generally, will be the successor of Sir Sydney Waterlow as Lord Mayor.

It is stated that the member of Dr. Cumming's congregation who presented the Shah with a splendid Bible was the Duchess of Sutherland, and that it was also her grace who prevailed upon His Majesty to promise that he would depart from his practice of making it a capital offence for a Persian to embrace Christianity.

The Tichborne Claimant visited Nottingham on Saturday, for the purpose of engaging in a pigeon shooting match "for 100*l.*," with Mr. Thomas Scotton, a local celebrity. The match was arranged to take place on the Trent Bridge Cricket Ground, and between 7,000 and 8,000 persons paid for admittance. "Sir Roger's" appearance was the signal for enthusiastic cheering. He won the match, and afterwards briefly addressed the crowd.

The large number of desertions among the troops quartered at Chatham, and from the army generally, is engaging the serious attention of the military authorities, and a committee of officers has been ordered to assemble at the War Office to consider and report upon the subject.

It is reported that while the importation of Australian meat in 1866 was only 300*l.*, last year it amounted to 890,000*l.*

The new promenade pier at Herne Bay was opened on Wednesday by the Lord Mayor of London in state.

An experiment is being tried at Langley Bury, Herts, with the labourers engaged in harvest work on the estate, by giving them tea instead of beer, without diminishing their wages. The beverage which cheers but does not intoxicate is sent out to the men on alternate days, for the purpose of testing how they get on with their work with tea in place of beer. At the close of the season it is intended to ask them which they prefer.

The price of coal at Sheffield has been raised 2s. 6d. per ton. Best Silkstone is now 27s. 11d. per ton.

The top of one of the large trees near the Westminster sessions house was blown off on Thursday afternoon. No person was hurt, but two of the Tichborne jurors had just passed when the accident happened.

Messrs. Sutton and Sons, of Reading, have received a "medal of the highest class" for their collection of grasses, grass, vegetable, flower, and farm seeds at Vienna.

Coal was successfully cut by machinery last week at Pelsall. It is believed that this is the first successful application of machinery to coal-cutting in Staffordshire.

The Thames in the neighbourhood of Richmond is in a very bad condition, and the people of the district are much dissatisfied.

Arrangements are being made for an imposing demonstration of all the Conservative Working Men's Associations in the South-West Riding, at Wharncliffe Crags, near Sheffield, on Saturday week, at which several Conservative M.P.'s are expected to give addresses.

A sum of 500*l.* has been placed at the disposal of the Society of Arts, by a gentleman who does not wish his name to appear, for promoting economy in the use of coal for domestic purposes. The council have therefore determined to offer prizes for carrying out the purposes of the donor.

The Court of the Ironmongers' Company has forwarded 10*l.* to the London School Board, to enable the board to send school-children to inspect manufacturing processes at the Exhibition.

From the lists of persons claiming to be inserted on the lists of voters placed outside the various places of worship in the metropolis on Monday, in accordance with the provisions of the Reform Act, it appears that the lodger claims are larger in number this year than in any one year since the act was passed, being in some cases double, and in others treble, the number of last year.

Some demur was raised at the meeting of the Salford Town Council on Friday at the school board precept for 3,000*l.*, which was presented. One speaker pointed out that during the past year the board had only paid 1,000*l.* for school fees, and asked an explanation of the increased estimate. Guided, however, by the ruling of the town clerk, who said that the corporation could do nothing but honour the precept of the school board, the council, by a majority of 23 to 9, agreed to do so.

Securities worth 5,000*l.* have been stolen at Weston-super-Mare from a visitor, the Rev. T. P. Thirkill, of Cheltenham, who had them in a despatch-box which he kept in his bedroom. A reward has been offered for the discovery of the thief, supposed to be "a fashionably-dressed man" who was seen in the house where Mr. Thirkill lodged, and who also has been noticed in other places from which valuable articles have been missed.

The potato crop in Ireland is most flourishing, but on account of the great rain the disease has appeared in many localities.

The new public park presented to the people of Birmingham by Miss Rylands was formally opened on Monday. The park contains about sixty acres of ground, which has been tastefully laid out. The value of the gift is set down at 30,000*l.*

Two farmers at Waterford having recently introduced reaping machines on their farms, a band of farm-labourers seized the machines and completely destroyed them.

The will of the late Mr. John Stuart Mill bequeaths to Miss Taylor all his estate, real and personal; with entire discretion as to the publication of his autobiography. In the event of Miss Taylor pre-deceasing him he bequeaths, among other legacies, 3,000*l.* to the British University which shall first open its degrees to women.

The other day the Prince of Wales received an address from the corporation of Plymouth, which was "taken as read," and thus acknowledged by his royal highness—"Gentlemen, I thank you very much for your kindness."

Among those who received the bardic title at the recent Mold Eisteddfod was Mr. John Curwen, of Plaistow, who was installed as "Dyrwent Pencerdd." This was intended as a recognition of the Tonic Sol-Fa movement in the person of its chief. Mr. Curwen acted as judge in several of the choral competitions.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

It is believed that Verdun will be evacuated on September 15 or 16.

The Shah has got as far as Tiflis on his return journey on Friday last.

Professor Palmieri stated in the Neapolitan papers on the 12th inst. that, according to observations on Vesuvius, new earthquakes may be expected.

The American cotton crop this year is expected to reach 3,750,000 bales, or about one-fourth more than the crop of last year.

The *Semaine Financière* says that on the 4th instant the French Government will be in a position to pay the balance of the war indemnity.

Fresh disturbances have occurred at Fiji. The rebels, says a telegram from Melbourne, dated August 28, have killed two settlers, and wounded several others.

The Queen of Denmark and Princess Thyra have left Copenhagen for Chateau Rumpenheim, where it is rumoured Prince Arthur will shortly join them.

It is announced from Copenhagen that the laying of the submarine cable between England, Denmark, and Sweden was completed without accident on Saturday morning.

The amount of the Geneva Award has been all deposited in the United States Treasury in gold, preparatory to its formal payment through certificate of deposit next week at Washington.

The Brazilian Telegraph cable parted in 700 fathoms, but the efforts being made to grapple and buoy it were successful, and it is again being successfully paid out.

An alarming report is telegraphed to the *Daily News*. The cholera is said to have broken out at Havre. Cases have occurred in nine different localities.

According to the *Imparcial*, the Pope has excommunicated Senor Llorente, the Archbishop of Santiago, in Cuba, for having taken possession of his diocese without the due canonical observances.

Capt. Halpin, of the Great Eastern, reports that he had picked up the Atlantic cable of 1865, but found that the fault was still east of him. He hoped the repairs would be effected if the weather was fine.

General Havelock's memory is to be kept fresh by the rebuilding of the chapel at Agra which he first put up for the soldiers of his regiment. The congregation is still made up principally of soldiers, who now appeal to their friends in England to help them in their noble object.

It is announced at St. Petersburg that the Czar and his family intend to leave the capital about the 5th, to spend the three autumn months at the imperial residence in the Crimea, and that it is expected that the Duke of Edinburgh will pay them a visit, arriving probably by the Black Sea.

The Berlin journals publish a note with reference to the visit of the King of Italy, in which it is suggested that although direct political motives are not to be assumed as the object of the visit, yet that the presence of the king will lead to deliberations of great benefit to two friendly states threatened by a common foe.

EDUCATION IN VICTORIA.—Nearly half a million of money has been voted by the Legislative Assembly for the purpose of carrying out the requirements of the new Education Act for the present year. This large sum is an increase over the appropriation for the past year under the old educational system of over 250,000*l.*

A TERRIFIC EASTERLY STORM raged last week on the coasts of Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, and portions of Newfoundland. Great damage was done to shipping, wharves, breakwaters, buildings, and crops. The total loss is estimated at several millions of dollars. Three lives were lost, and 250 vessels, chiefly colliers, wrecked or damaged.

THE LIVINGSTONE RELIEF EXPEDITION.—Lieut. Cameron is reported to be getting on well, and to be a great favourite with the natives. The last account of the expedition received at Zanzibar, dated June 17, reported that it was about to enter Mgunder M'kali. There are prospects of the ivory trade being opened up again in Unyanyembe, as the so-called rebel chief is losing his hold on the people.

THE CAPTURE OF THE DEERHOUND.—A correspondent of the *Times* at Biarritz, narrating the capture of the Deerhound, says that the vessel was taken at least fifteen miles from the Spanish coast. He adds that, according to a letter which Colonel Stuart has managed to send to a friend of his in Biarritz, he and his men are treated in a most shameful manner, the crew being badly fed and lodged in a filthy damp dungeon, and the writer robbed of his personal effects, and very frequenlty of his meals also, which he has brought to him from the hotel at his own expense.

PFALSBURG is not destined to make any repetition of that twice-told tale of heroic resistance to invading Teuton hordes on which MM. Erckmann-Chatrian have framed two of their best romances. The process of its thorough demolition as a strong place is being carried on with the steady persistence characteristic of the conquerors of Alsace, and contracts are even being made for the removal of portions of the old masonry bodily to assist in raising the new forts which are to render Strasburg impregnable under its new ownership.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE FUSION.—It is not the Flag after all, according to a Paris telegram, which stops the way to a monarchical fusion. The Comte de Chambord agrees to the tricolor being retained by the army if the generals require it. The real problem is whether a charter shall be granted or accepted by him. It is said that the Comte de Chambord, in writing to the Comte de Paris, as well as in private conversation, has given the latter the title of "Dauphin." The Orleanist deputies have bought the Conservative Republican organ *Le Soir*. M. Edmond About's journal, *Le Dix-Neuvième Siècle*, is also for sale, and will in all probability become Royalist property.

THE MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICAN CONVENTION will be held at Worcester on the 17th inst., and will determine whether or not General Butler is to be the Republican candidate for Governor of the State. The selection of the time, which is thus postponed a month, is said to be a triumph of Butler's foes, for his friends desired the Convention to be held in August. His opponent is to be the present Governor Washburn, around whom are clustering all the anti-Butler elements, and the

intelligence from Massachusetts indicates that Butler's chances are gradually waning. There is no certainty in the matter, however, for he is by far the most industrious politician in the State.

EMIGRATION FROM SOUTHERN RUSSIA.—The *New York Times* states that two steamers from Europe, arriving at New York respectively at the end of July and the beginning of August, brought some families of Russians, who appear to be pioneers of a larger emigration to follow. These people are not Russians in the ordinary sense of the word, but naturalised Germans, who come from a Russo-German colony settled near Odessa. The present Russian Government has shown a desire to abrogate the special privileges enjoyed by the colonists, and especially the exemption from military service. This has had the effect of driving many of the families away; and, according to the stories of those recently arrived in New York, some 2,000 persons are preparing to go to the United States.

Mr. WHALLEY, M.P., has not as yet met with any success in his visit to this country to raise money for the Tichborne claimant. He hopes for better luck, however, "when the people return from the watering places," and he promises in a short time to formally present his case at a "mass meeting." In his search for testimony, Mr. Whalley has published announcements that a reward will be paid for information of one Carl Anderson and a sailor named Harry. Anderson was supposed to be on board the Osprey in her voyage from New York to Melbourne in 1854. In answer to the advertisement of a reward, Mr. Whalley says he has received a letter signed John D. Slatteny, dated at the Brooklyn Naval Hospital, in which the writer says he was a shipmate of Anderson on the voyage mentioned, and that he could give the required information as to his whereabouts. Mr. Whalley further says he is on the track of the sailor Harry. At present, Mr. Whalley, in pursuit of his investigations, is at New Bedford, our whaleship head-quarters.—*Letter in the Times.*

DON CARLOS DESCRIBED.—A *Times* correspondent at Estella gives the following description of Don Carlos:—"After breakfast an aide-de-camp said His Majesty would see me, and a few minutes later I found myself in the presence of Don Carlos. The King is a fine-looking man, of commanding presence, and he towers by at least a head and shoulders over most of his suite; very dark hair, cut as short as possible, closely-cropped whiskers, a rather large but aquiline nose, with eyes of great brilliancy, and a mouth which slightly deteriorates the effect produced by the other features, as both it and the chin do not correspond with the firmness depicted on the rest of the face, must complete my picture of the sovereign. The effect is very prepossessing, but there is a sad, careworn expression on His Majesty's countenance—and well, indeed, there may be. For a great cause is at stake, Don Carlos shares the privations which in this guerilla warfare everyone is exposed to the same as the lowest soldier in the ranks; and this, added to incessant mental worry, would be enough to break down most men. He exposes his life much too freely, and the generals are continually entreating him to be more careful; but the King won't be denied, and frequently commands in person a battery when under the heaviest fire. He is in consequence idolised by the troops."

PAPAL INTRIGUES.—The Roman correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—"The fusion was celebrated by the clerical party by an extraordinary public illumination. The important point at the present moment is to create a positive rupture between Italy and Germany. If the Holy See could only get an assurance that Germany will not interfere with Italian affairs, the Pope would be quite ready to come to terms with Prince Bismarck, and to tell the German Catholic clergy to be subservient to Imperial authority. In order to manage this new intrigue the most extraordinary means have been used. On the 9th inst. Signor Visconti Venosta, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is on leave for a few days in Lombardy, was invited to a banquet offered by the electors of Bormio. The Minister accepted the invitation, and said a few words in response to a toast proposed by the chairman. The clericals found in this circumstance a capital opportunity for playing a trick. The *Osservatore Romano*, the organ of the Vatican, published at once among its latest intelligence a speech which it declared had been delivered by the Minister at Bormio. The report was most artfully given, though its contents seemed at once to all who know the Minister's prudence and tact quite absurd. The Minister, according to the *Osservatore Romano*, spoke most violently against France, and, with regard to Germany, said that it was absurd to place any confidence in that nation, because it was clear that Germany would only stand by Italy as long as she had need of her on the Ultramontane question. The speech was of course intended to be published at once in Germany, while Signor Visconti Venosta was shooting in the Alps; and in fact some days elapsed before the Government telegraphed repudiating the reported discourse. The clericals who struggle against Italian liberty seem to do something more than enjoy its benefits. This is something more than a simple party manœuvre—it s an intrigue unworthy of a party which boasts a Pontiff for its leader."

CHINA AND THE PANTHAYS.—The Rangoon correspondent of the *Times* gives some particulars of the capture by the Chinese of the Panthay cities Taleefoo and Momien. Taleefoo, he says, appears to have succumbed in February last to an army of 200,000 Chinese, who invested it for some months before it finally fell. The treachery of a Panthay officer at length enabled the Chinese army to enter between the outer fortifications and the town itself, and from this time the investment became complete, and the days of Taleefoo were numbered. The Chinese general is said to have led Soleiman to believe that if he surrendered himself, the town and population would be spared. At any rate, Soleiman poisoned his three wives and all his children, and then having entered his palanquin, ordered his bearers to convey him to the Chinese camp. But he must have taken poison before he started, for upon his arrival at the camp his dead body was found in the palanquin. The Chinese general decapitated the body, and then sent the head preserved in honey to Pekin. All his attendants who had come out with him, besides another embassy that appeared later to treat for surrender, were beheaded, and eventually the city was entered at the end of February last, and every Mahommedan man, woman, and child remorselessly massacred. A Panthay's idea of numbers is hardly trustworthy, but there is every reason to believe that between 40,000 and 50,000 people were killed. After the taking of Taleefoo the victorious army marched for Momien, and taking all the smaller towns on their way, finally stormed Momien on May 25, and massacred those who were not fortunate enough to get away. Momien is the town visited by Major Sladen and his party in 1868, and in which he was so well received by Tah-sa-Kone, the governor. It is believed that Tah-sa-Kone and some of his garrison escaped from Momien at the time of the capture, and that he has retreated to the hilly tract in the north of Yunan, where the Chinese will find a difficulty in following him.

THE INTRANSIGENTES AT CARTAGENA.

(From the *Times* Naval Correspondent.)

CARTAGENA, Sept. 1.

Cartagena has repeated the threat to fire on the British Squadron if an attempt was made to remove the Vittoria and Almansa. The ships and forts are making great preparations. Admiral Yelverton has determined to take the Vittoria and Almansa from under the forts at all hazards. His plan of action is, in the case of resistance, to silence the forts, capture the ironclads outside and inside the harbour, and, perhaps, destroy the arsenal, but spare the town and lighthouse, inflicting as little loss of life as possible.

This morning, in accordance with previous arrangements, all the squadron cleared for action. Everybody in the fleet believed a general engagement was imminent. The Helicon first got under way, passing in line with and stopping in front of the forts and enemy's ships. Immediately afterwards the Vittoria and Almansa, manned by British crews, followed by the Swiftsure and Triumph, steamed out from Escombrera Bay before the batteries, and at easy range from their heavy guns.

The Intransigente ironclads, Numancia and Mendez Nunez, were outside the harbour, and the Tetuan at the entrance. The Lord Warden and the gun-vessel Torch and the Italian despatch-boat had the previous afternoon towed the merchant-ships out of port.

The Shenandoah and a French ironclad cleared out on the morning. The German frigates Friedrich Carl and Elisabeth also left. Two Italian ironclads remained at Escombrera Bay to look on.

The Numancia and Mendez Nunez retired to the harbour. In the afternoon the Lord Warden returned to her anchorage at Escombrera Bay with the small vessels. The Vittoria and the Almansa proceeded to Gibraltar with the Swiftsure and the Triumph. British determination and a bold front gained the day, and, fortunately for Cartagena, not a shot was fired.

The siege of Cartagena makes no progress. Admiral Lobo is waiting at Gibraltar, hoping to receive the ships. It is uncertain if they will be handed over.

Poetry.

THE DIVISION OF THE EARTH.

(*From the German by Schiller, freely rendered.*)

Jove spake to man, and at his word
The universe was mute;
The listening stars in silence heard,
Silent was man and brute.

"The earth is thine," the Thunderer said,
"Lord of the earth thou art;
Like brethren eat your daily bread,
Give every one his part."

Each for himself the godlike boon
Seiz'd with his greedy hand;
The hunter made the woods his own,
The farmer took the land.

The merchant cramm'd his house with stores,
The priest drank all the wine,
The monarch, with prescriptive powers,
Robb'd all by right divine.

At last, and much too late, there came
The poet from afar
(All of his kind have done the same
That have been or that are)—

Too late he came, the earth was given
To other hands than his;
He lifts complaining eyes to heaven,
Jove thus to him replies—

"Laggard! why murmurest thou with me
That thou art unprovided,
Whilst thou in Dreamland chose to be
When I the earth divided?"

The poet to the god replied—
"A laggard I may be,
Too long in Dreamland to abide,
Yet I abode with thee.

"Mine eyes upon thy face divine
Were fix'd with rapt delight,
The music that I heard was thine,
That charm'd me day and night.

"I dreamt, indeed, but dreamt of thee,
My soul in peace abiding,
No vision good reveal'd to me
Thou wast the earth dividing."

The god was mov'd, the poet wept,
But chase and field and mart
Were gone while he in Dreamland slept,
In earth he had no part.

Jove spake again—"The earth is gone,
There's nothing left for thee—
Nothing for thee but me alone,
In heaven thy home shall be."

Sept. 1, 1873. W. K.

SCHOOL FEES FOR PAUPERS.—The payment of the school fees of the children of the outdoor poor has been discussed with some warmth by the Clapham and Wandsworth Board of Guardians. At the last meeting of the board, the Rev. E. Clark, vicar of Battersea, moved a resolution to the effect that it was desirable to resume the payment of school fees, under the provisions of Denison's Act, as paid up to the commencement of the present quarter. He remarked that the Education Amendment Act had altered the prospective relations of the guardians to the children of the outdoor poor, and that after January 1, 1874, it would become compulsory upon the guardians to provide educational relief along with the ordinary outdoor relief for such of the poor as required it. It had been decided by the board to discontinue the payment of fees for poor children in denominational schools, and the educational relief of those children had thus been thrown upon the school board of the district, the consequence of which would be that the parents of such children would be compelled to seek the school board officer and prove their poverty to him, and, as there was no officer nearer than Kennington from Battersea, the parents would have to go all the distance for the simple purpose of obtaining the school pence for their children. He thought it was a pity that for a few months they should decline to pay the fees, and thus throw back the education of the children. After some discussion as to the legality of rescinding the former resolution, a division followed, which was unfavourable to the resolution being rescinded at present. Mr. Purdy then proposed that the guardians apply to the London School Board to remit the fees the guardians had paid since the establishment of the school board for the pauper children belonging to the union. The matter dropped on the understanding that it would be discussed at a forthcoming meeting.

COOKING FOR WORKING MEN.—On Saturday evening the members of the metropolitan clubs and their wives attended a lecture at the cookery school of the International Exhibition. The programme consisted of *pot-au-feu* soup, beef and vegetables, from which the soup was prepared, tripe and onions, potatoes fried in fat from the skimmings of the *pot-au-feu*, and plain boiled potatoes, and each person had a fair supper from the results of the cooking. Mr. Buckmaster pointed out the relative value of substances commonly used as food, and good food he defined as any kind of aliment which produced the most perfect physical development and power. From some investigations he had made he believed it was not possible to supply a sufficiency of food containing the necessary carbon and nitrogen for a family of five persons, consisting of two adults and three children, at a less cost than 3s. 3d. per head weekly, and the expenditure of this sum required great management and forethought. The children of the working classes from necessity, and the children of the middle and upper classes from ignorance, were often underfed. The periods of childhood and youth were of great importance as regards proper nutrition. Underfed persons were the first to fall into disease, and there could never be a high state of health or morals among an ill-fed and badly-housed people. A *pot-au-feu* soup was prepared and served, with beef, bread, and potatoes, sufficient for a good meal for a family of five persons, at a cost of 3d. each. The soup would have been made more nutritious by the addition of peameal, oatmeal, pearl barley, or macaroni. Stews and soups were recommended as the cheapest and best form in which food could be made palatable and wholesome for the working classes. The cheap cooking grates usually found in houses built for the working classes came in for some severe remarks. Mr. Hodgson Pratt, who has been mainly instrumental in arranging for these lectures, proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Buckmaster for his gratuitous services. A working man suggested that something should be done with preserved meats, Indian meal, macaroni, rice, and other articles of food, a suggestion in which Dr. Hardwicke and others fully concurred.

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The Nonconformist.
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1873.

SUMMARY.

THE political event of the week is the Shaftesbury election, which is another serious Ministerial defeat in a borough represented by Liberals for two generations. Mr. Benett-Stanford, the Conservative, was on Friday returned over his Liberal antagonist, Mr. Danby-Seymour, by a majority of sixty-nine (603 to 534) in a constituency of which only some forty voters remained unpolled. The contest was a keen one, and the result was in a measure due to the great personal popularity of the Conservative candidate, and to the use of territorial influence in his favour which had heretofore been cast on the Liberal side. Such continuous defeats naturally tell heavily against the Gladstone administration. The public, which has seen some fifteen or sixteen seats wrested from the Liberals, is beginning to believe in a "Tory reaction," or at least an utter lack of sympathy with the present Government. There may be a turn of the tide when the general election comes, but at present the prospects of the Liberal party are very gloomy, and their opponents are expecting a return not only to office, but to power.

Though we are enjoying something like a political truce, and the Cabinet is not expected to meet again for business before the end of October, reports as to further Ministerial changes continue to fly about, while the redistribution of offices suggested by the *Times* is spoken of by one semi-official journal as "premature," and by another as "grotesque and baseless." According to the staid *Observer*, it is stated, "in well-informed quarters," that Lord Hartington will resume his former position at the Post Office, and Mr. Forster succeed his lordship as Irish Secretary. If true, this change will be of great importance, for it would inevitably point to a modification of the education policy of the Government, of which the present Vice-President of Council was the author, and has all along been the champion. It would indicate that the accession of Mr. Bright to the Cabinet had already produced some result in the shape of a substantial concession to the feeling of Nonconformists. But the *Daily Telegraph* announces, as if on authority, that the Cabinet is now complete, and that no fresh changes are contemplated, except the filling up of offices outside the responsible advisers of the Crown. In less than two months definite information will be forthcoming.

Mr. Gladstone, in his round of Scotch visits, after having been definitely sworn in at Balmoral as Chancellor of the Exchequer, will hear, probably with surprise, the news that he meditates the abolition of the income-tax at one stroke—seven millions, according to the estimate of the late budget! The rumour is perhaps based on Mr. Leone Levi's recent letter in the *Telegraph* condemning the tax as incapable of equitable re-adjustment. That eminent economist does propose to get rid of Schedule D, which presses so severely upon the mercantile and lower middle classes and poor clerks, but to leave that portion of the tax levied on property. This would cause a loss to the revenue of about two and a-half millions, for which Mr. Levi is prepared to recommend a substitute. We may be sure that Mr. Gladstone will next year propound a striking budget, but it is to be borne in mind that the revenue returns are by no means so promising as in 1872, and that out of it the second moiety of the Alabama award has to be provided. If, however, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer can so retrench our expenditure as safely to indulge in a financial *coup* of the kind indicated, he will certainly do something to revive the popularity of the Government on the eve of a general election.

M. John Lemoinne, the eminent French political writer, has created a stir in France. A week or two since he proclaimed in the *Journal des Débâts* that the Republic, which he had honestly accepted, is past praying for. In the person of the Comte de Paris, the principle of elective royalty has been surrendered, and there remains only the Comte de Chambord, for whom the way is now open if he will become a constitutional king. The *Débâts* therefore goes in for the Comte. But there are at present no indications that the Legitimist Pretender will accept the charter which M. Lemoinne demands as a necessary guarantee, nor any manifest signs that this cloistered prince, the very pink of bigotry and the champion of old-world absolutism, would be acceptable to the mass of the French people. The *Pall Mall Gazette* pertinently remarks that M. Lemoinne "has mistaken a change in his own fancy for a change in the current of events," and that he will probably "regret that the silence he has preserved since the Paris election should have been broken before instead of after the Comte de Chambord had refused to become a constitutional king."

The French Royalists and clericals, aided by the Roman Ultramontanes, if they have not yet brought about a Bourbon restoration, have thoroughly alarmed Italy. Victor Emmanuel, notwithstanding his French leanings, goes with the stream of national feeling. His Majesty, with the full assent of his Ministers, is about to pay a visit to Vienna and Berlin, which is regarded by his subjects as an event of political importance, and an evidence of the cordial understanding existing between the Italian Government and the two great German Courts. The ties which unite Italy and Germany, especially in face of the general Ultramontane movement which aims at the restoration of the temporal power of the Papacy, will be drawn closer. In fact, the French Government are getting quite alarmed at the magnitude of the clerical conspiracy which they have allowed to grow to such magnitude, and which is now found to be the greatest obstacle to the restoration of the monarchy. The Duc de Broglie has thought it necessary to give assurances of pacific intentions to Signor Minghetti; but Italian statesmen prefer to confide in the strong and sure support of the Court of Berlin, which is quite unmoved by the censures, the threats, or the blandishments of the Vatican.

The civil war in Spain has evolved some strange incidents, of which that affecting the English Government and flag is perhaps the most unique. It will be remembered that the Prussian naval officers and our own each captured a ship of war, part of the fleet seized by the Intransigentes at Cartagena—the vessels in question having sailed from that port to exact tribute from the coast cities on threat of bombardment, or to raise an insurrection. The Cortes declared these rebel ships pirates, and on this ground, and for the protection of British interests—which are considerable—the Vittoria and Almanasa were—so to say—impounded; and Captain Werner having been recalled by the Government of Berlin, both vessels came into possession of Admiral Yelverton. That officer had instructions to deliver them to the legal Government of Spain, but the Intransigentes of Cartagena would not allow the Spanish admiral to enter their harbour, and threatened to resist their removal to Gibraltar. The British admiral warned them of the consequences of this resolution, but they remained apparently firm. The sequel is told in this morning's papers. Our fleet was prepared to remove the ships at all hazards, and if necessary to silence the forts, capture the insurgent ironclads, and destroy the arsenal! The resolution of the Intransigentes failed them, and on Monday the British squadron sailed away with its prizes, not a gun being fired. Thus a very serious complication has been averted, though why our Government should have accepted such grave responsibilities, from which Germany had withdrawn and France held aloof, we cannot understand.

This event will probably have a discouraging effect upon the defenders of Cartagena, who have however a strongly fortified city in their hands which, if they are united and resolute, can only be reduced by a regular siege. Catagena is not yet effectually blockaded, so limited are the resources of the Madrid Government, and a "besieged resident" send to the *Times* frequent and graphic accounts of what is taking place inside the walls. The civil population has to a great extent left, and there is at present no lack of provisions, still less of the means of defence, while the insurgents are not truculent and commit no excesses. General Pavia is going with a siege train and 10,000 men to invest Cartagena, but the troops—the only effective force of the National Government—are sorely needed in the north, where the slightly-opposed Carlists are making considerable progress, and occupying many strong positions.

We have a little war on hand, but one which promises to be very costly, on the West Coast of Africa. A huge Ashantee army is encamped not far distant from Cape Coast Castle, which, though feebly garrisoned, is strong enough to resist all attacks. The Ashantees have a dread of British guns, and are paralysed by the rainy season. In about ten days Sir Garnet Wolseley will sail for the Gold Coast with a picked body of troops and abundant artillery, and has, it is said, received instructions to proceed into the interior with his native levies and powerful guns and capture Coomassie, the Ashantee capital. The plan is hazardous in the extreme; for though the Ashantees might be unable to make a successful stand, the deadly climate would decimate the invading force. Why should they be exposed to so terrible a risk?

INCIDENTS OF THE RECESS.

"HAPPY is the country," an old adage tells us, "whose annals are dull." If this be true, as no doubt it is in substance, Great Britain at the present moment is exceptionally blessed. If one circumstance more than another may be accepted as at once evidence and illustration of the political calm which now prevails, it is the frequency and fussiness with which the organs of all political parties have discussed the redistribution of Ministerial offices. We are not about to copy their example. We cannot get up the enthusiasm which might prompt us to build a lofty speculation upon so narrow and insecure a basis. We prefer just now amusing ourselves, and trying to amuse our readers, with a rapid survey of what may be fairly described as "incidents of the recess." We shall classify them under two heads—ordinary and extraordinary. Some of them may invite

brief comment, others may be dismissed as soon as they are mentioned. Taken altogether, they pretty accurately shadow forth the present condition, material, social and political, of the people of this United Kingdom.

The ordinary incidents of the present recess—by which we mean that class of them that may be taken to be common in every similar period of the year, and not necessarily unimportant in their character—are most of them pleasing, and some of them painful and alarming. Of the former kind we may specify the annual "outs" by which well-to-do English families—and some, we fear, not very well-to-do—seek to restore that elasticity of animal spirits, and to recruit that depression of their vital energies, upon which the worries, the labours, and the monotony of business activities and engagements have left their customary impress. The present—our readers need hardly be reminded—is a season consecrated to what is called "pleasure," and to what in numberless cases really turns out to be fatigue, annoyance, and privation. We say nothing here of the healthy enjoyment which the sportsman receives while, gun in hand, and dogs at hand, he traverses moors and fields in search of feathered prey. We need hardly take note of the yachtsmen who tempt the uncertainties and the excitement of a regatta or a cruise at sea. Alpine climbers are but "a select few," though excursionists on the Continent crowd every hotel abroad. But of seaside visitors what description can be given, but that their name is "Legion"? Every bathing-place is crammed, every lodging-house is tenanted, every pier and public promenade—"weather permitting," as ship advertisements have have it—is thronged. Strange, yet not strange, that it should be so. Strange, because there are but few families who, when they take their annual holiday, do not leave behind them homes far more comfortable in every respect than those in which they are compelled to endure a temporary sojourn; yet not strange, because, after all, change of scene and of circumstances is what they chiefly desire. Most of them go out with eager expectations, and return home again with thankful hearts.

Out of this pleasing class of incidents, however, springs another class of a mournful kind. The recess, and especially the earlier part of it, is usually marked by a succession of casualties. They come in clusters. Railway trains run off the line, or run into each other, almost daily. Yachts, steered by too venturesome hands, are capsized. Coaches, too heavily laden, break down. Persons are drowned while bathing. Alpine climbers occasionally perish with their guides. "Gun accidents" are but too common. Fevers not seldom invade the very places resorted to for renovation of health. Thus it happens that the ordinary news of the recess is largely made up of incidents which carry affliction and death into the family circle to turn joy into mourning, and anticipations of pleasure into realisations of lasting grief. Here is food enough for profitable reflection, if we are inclined to avail ourselves of it. Our brightest enjoyments are commonly shaded, sometimes by one turn of affairs, sometimes by another; but, assuredly, holidays are not all holiday, nor are all the incidents of a recess calculated to beget in us the satisfaction we seek.

Harvest-time is another of the ordinary incidents of the recess. Harvest brings with it serious occupation enough to those who take part in it, and supplies a topic for speculation to those who do not. It is, perhaps, a little premature to pronounce just yet upon our bread prospects for the coming year. If, however, partial reports may be taken as specimens of those which are to follow, the wheat harvest of 1873 will probably prove to be more deficient than that of 1872. A very large importation of grain will be necessary, and this year France, instead of being able to help us with her surplus, will compete with us in the markets of the world for whatever surplus there may be. But thanks to free trade, this is a prospect which need not profoundly disturb us, as it would have done thirty years ago. The average of the world's produce available for our wants is never very fluctuating, and the laws of commerce will be sure to direct the flow of any surplus that exists towards the country in which the largest deficiency has to be supplied, and the highest prices can be obtained. In this country it seems not unlikely that bread will be a little dearer this year than it was last, and hence the working classes will be compelled to retrench such expenditure as they may have given to superfluities; but it is questionable whether their ordinary habits will be much disturbed, or whether monetary and commercial affairs will be very appreciably deranged by any probable deficiency in our wheat harvest.

Some incidents of the recess are yet in the future. There are the annual gatherings of the British Association, of the Association for the Promotion of Social Science, of various ecclesiastical congresses and conferences, and of other meetings in which men of more or less distinction speak more or less profitably for the edification of their fellow-countrymen. But passing from these to the extraordinary incidents of the recess—what shall we say of the religious pilgrimages on the Continent; or of the dynastic fusion of the two branches of the Bourbon family in France, or of the supposed proximity of a monarchical *régime* in that country; or of the anarchical condition of Spain, of the reported successes of Don Carlos, of the siege of Carthagena, and of the shifts to which the Government at Madrid finds itself driven? Happily, these are incidents which we can contemplate from afar, not without interest, not without sympathy, but without alarm. For the present, our own annals are dull. Let us contentedly acquiesce in the fact, and enjoy the happiness which is yielded by repose.

A QUIET NIGHT AFTER WORKING HOURS.

THE operation of the new Licensing Act affords an illustration of the difficulties that attend the conflict between law and vice, when the power of the one, through the defect of public sympathy, is only a little greater than that of the other. The publicans of the metropolis are in full cry for an extension of their hours of "business"; especially for the "valuable hour" that precedes midnight, when men can devote themselves to drinking with a more settled attention. Their customers, it is said, cordially assist in the demand, and complain loudly of the "inconvenience" to which they are exposed through the "moral" legislation of last year. Even the superintendent of the "X or Paddington division," thinks "that twelve at night on week-days, and eleven on Sundays, would be a satisfactory time-table for the whole metropolitan police district," the police reporting that much discontent is caused by difference in the hours of closing. It is added that the Act seems to have had little effect upon drunkenness. The London streets become quiet at an earlier hour than heretofore, but there is no abatement in the number of the convictions. The number of persons arrested in 1872 for being drunk and disorderly, or both, was 5,626 more than in 1871—the increase being still more remarkable in comparison with 1869, the numbers for that year being only 23,007, while in 1872 33,867 were taken into custody for drunkenness and disorder—an increase of 10,860, out of all proportion with the net increase of adult population.

We have no wish to say a harsh word of the licensed victuallers. A large proportion of them are no friends to drunkenness, at least in the first intention; but the more respectable part of their community will allow that until national self-control has reached a much higher standard than at present, the welfare of society requires that their "business" should be carried on under strenuous legal supervision. Their plain interest leads them to wish to sell intoxicating liquors, without being too nice over the condition of the recipient; and the ever-growing thirst of a smoking and bibulous generation leads certain classes of the public to wish for beer and spirits all the more as the night wears on. As of old, so to-day, "They that be drunken are drunken in the night." The dark hours have always been famous for their connection with vice and crime. But then comes in the general interest for consideration. Granting that in the abstract the law should interfere as little as possible with every gentleman's private avocations and amusements, or with his hours of "business" and "recreation," it must be conceded, nevertheless, that there are limits to the freedom of the citizen, and that these limits are fixed by the equal liberties of his neighbours. For example, the right to go to sleep at reasonable hours is one of the liberties of the subject which ought not to be violated or taken away by the urgency of any man's business. If a German band, or a party of organ-grinders, found it necessary for the interest of their trade to prosecute their industry in every street regularly from eleven till twelve o'clock at midnight, society would not listen to the outcries which might attend their suppression, nor to any complaints of diminished receipts from the musicians. The law would insist upon the general interest of peaceful family slumbers in preference to the special interest of organ-grinding. In an age of work such as our own, in scenes of such daily turmoil as this prodigious metropolis, sleep, early and certain, becomes a necessary of life nearly as important as beer itself; and it is the business of the Legislature to take order for securing that quietness without which sleep is impossible. It is here, then, that we find one justification of the shortened hours of the publican's business. His customers become worse in character and behaviour with each hour of the night—till eleven o'clock, when, as a rule, they are persons whose "convenience" ought not to be considered to the detriment of general society. The reports of the Brewster Sessions now being held in the country strongly confirm the opinion that the recent Act is highly beneficial in its operation, and entirely discourage the project of reverting to the old law. At Leeds the Act has "led to less uproar and disorder in the streets after eleven p.m." At Knaresborough disturbances at late hours had altogether ceased. At Ripon the city has undergone a complete change. At one village in Leicestershire the publicans, themselves, even went so far as to petition for a right to close at ten o'clock.

The practical aspect of the case seems to be this. We are dealing in the question of late hours nearly altogether with people who are insensible to higher considerations, who are bent on dangerous enjoyments, and therefore whose indulgences must be limited by the interests of society. The interests of society distinctly require the protection of the nightly repose of the industrious millions; they distinctly require the discouragement of drunkenness as the parent of crime, and it has been proved over and over again that it is the late-hour drinking which is the chief cause both of disorder and of expense to the public in the prosecution of crime. The alleged increase of convictions for drunkenness may be well accounted for by the increased efficacy of the police administration; by the great wealth of the lower classes; and by the ever-growing luxury of the working and non-working people. But these are not arguments for diminishing whatever resistance the law can offer to lawlessness, rather they are motives to the firm maintenance of a law which, after the first explosions of discontent from the less highly-principled publicans and their lower sort of customers, will do much for the improvement of both town and country.

Doubtless it will require a firm hand to enforce the law, and some acquaintance with its beneficial action over the whole kingdom, to inspire the central and local authorities with the requisite determination to enforce it. It is vain to look for moral support from the licensed victuallers as a body. Their pecuniary interests are directly opposed in this matter to the true interests of the people. Equally vain is it to look for approval to the thirsty insensate multitude who would drink all night long if the law permitted it. It is vain to expect that the execution of the law can be rendered agreeable to the police. Their duty is a rough and arduous one, in which they should be thoroughly supported, and for which they should be amply paid. It is the old quarrel between society and its destroyers; between trades that thrive on popular ruin, and the law which strives to save and protect the people from their own excesses. And it will be seen before long that if the law cannot conquer the liquor traffic, the liquor traffic will conquer the law, and ride roughshod over all the higher interests of the nation. We recently showed that the revenue from beer, wine, and spirits provides more than one-third of our taxation, but even such fearful figures fail to describe the magnitude of the evil; for entirely apart from questions of total abstinence, it *is* an evil of first-rate magnitude when the drinking interest becomes the most powerful corporation in the kingdom.

We trust, therefore, that Mr. Lowe will think twice before he listens to the well-nigh universal demand of the publicans for a reversal of our recent legislation. Let it be fairly and firmly tried, and then let the verdict of the country be taken after a sufficient experiment. It is at best a doubtful fight which law can wage against vice; its efficacy depends on a public sympathy sometimes too weak-kneed for conflict, and seldom so vigorous as the passions of those who pander to corruption; but until education and moral influences have reached the lowest class there is nothing except law to restrain their excesses, or to defend society against their violence. Meantime, the cry for "a quiet night after working hours!" is as good a one to go to the country with as any that can be invented by the combined politics of "Superintendent X.," the Licensed Victuallers, and the Church as by law established.

SCIENCE AGAINST HUMANITY.

IT is to be supposed that the laws of nature, so far as they can be ascertained by man, were never intended by the Author of those laws to be destructive of man, but to be used for his advantage and for his elevation in the scale of

creation. Any other suggestion would be contrary to our ideas of our Heavenly Father, who, while He is omnipotent, is also full of love, and who sent His Son to us as the revelation of His love. Facilities for the destruction of man by man, brought about by an increased knowledge of His own universe, could never have been intended by Him as an end of the creation of that universe. The supposition is anomalous; and yet what do we see, in this the most advanced period of the nineteenth century of the Christian Era?

It is an age of armaments, of gigantic cannons, and of gigantic ironclads, in which science is doing her utmost not to serve but to destroy human beings, the summit of its ambition being to produce as much destruction in the shortest space of time as it is possible to produce. The recent history in this country of what is termed "armed science" would be humorous if it were not so fearfully tragic. There has been a perpetual contest between the Admiralty and the War Office for the production of the most destructive guns and the most effective defences against the guns. One office—the War Office—appears to be principally engaged in the art of destruction, and the other—the Admiralty—in the art of defence. No sooner is a gun produced that can break through any existing ironclad, than an ironclad is produced that will withstand the shock of any gun. So, from year to year the game is played, the taxpayers of the country being, happily and at present, the sole victims.

It is only a few years since a gun of twelve tons was considered to be a monster, and nobody imagined that it could ever be exceeded, for practical purposes, in weight. We have now, however, guns of thirty-five tons, and any one who saw the review before the Shah at Woolwich, will know that it is possible to move, with marvellous ease and rapidity, almost the heaviest ordnance. Well, we are now told that it is contemplated to construct a gun of sixty tons, the charge of which will weigh some 200 lbs., and be equal in size and appearance to "a sack of potatoes"—the shot itself weighing somewhere about half-a-ton. At present the strongest gun we have is that called the "Woolwich Infant," which fires a shot of 700 lbs., and could easily pierce the heaviest ironclad at the distance of a third of a mile. But the ironclad is being built against whose sides this tremendous shot will be utterly ineffectual, and, after that, another gun must be made, which is to destroy this now-building ironclad.

It would seem that there need be no end to this play between offensive and defensive armour, and that it is perfectly possible for science to go on multiplying its weapons almost without restriction. It is solely, as we learn from a singular paper in the *Times*, a matter of mathematical calculation, which can be reckoned as easily and as correctly as the simplest problem in arithmetic. Velocity can be calculated with the utmost precision, energy is known to the last decimal; resisting power or non-resisting capability can be reckoned to a fraction, so that if a gun of certain weight and power be fired against armour plates of certain thickness and quality, it can be known beforehand what hurt the shot will or will not do. We need not go into detailed particulars, but the fact is, as it is stated by the professional writer in the *Times*, "the question of Gun *versus* Armour is a mere matter of calculation. Given the calibre, length of bore, weight of charge, and weight of shot of any gun, we can estimate the thickness of iron necessary to resist it. *Vice versa*, given the dimensions of an iron turret or battery, we can design a gun to perforate it." So that if we are to have sixty-ton guns, we know exactly what thickness of armour is necessary to meet the shot, and, for anything we can see at present, we may go on in this way, *ad libitum*.

It is possible that these inventions have rendered us the most formidable naval Power in the world; that, as has been stated, we have a navy competent successfully to engage the navies of all Europe; but, if recent experience be of any value, naval fights will, in future, be few and far between. The navy did next to nothing in the Crimean war, and Sir Charles Napier's instructions to his seamen to "sharpen their cutlasses," will remain a standing joke telling against his memory and his men. In the war between France and Germany the navy on both sides was utterly useless, although France had, next to ourselves, the most powerful fleet of ironclads in existence. This may be the case in future, and if it should be so, all our money will have been thrown away. *How much* money has been thrown away no one can calculate. Vessels that cost a quarter of a million each have become useless; guns that cost their thousands of pounds each are now worth little more than old popguns. Perhaps, what we are doing now will be worth nothing five years hence. It is not a pretty game,—it is a costly and a barbarous one, and it is taxing the nation to a fearful extent. Cannot science do something better than war against humanity?

FROM LONDON TO STAFFA AND BACK.

(*By a Roving Contributor.*)

In my last I spoke briefly of the journey by rail and coach across such of the Highland district as lies between Edinburgh and Ballachulish (pronounced without the "c"). The latter is just the place to spend a quiet Sunday, albeit it may chance to be a wet one. The rain did indeed come down without intermission all day long, and my companion and myself were hardly consoled by the news that there had been nearly six weeks of wet in that secluded district. The village itself, with its well-known slate quarries and superfluity of ragged children, is two miles off; so that Ballachulish in the tourists' sense consists of two hotels—one across the ferry on the northern shore of Loch Leven, on the road to Fort William, and the other with a steamboat pier on the south. Loch Leven—which is *not* that associated with Mary Queen of Scots—is from its mouth to the farthest extremity one continued succession of charming landscapes, closed at one end by the Glencoe hills and at the other by those of Mull; and the whole scene may be leisurely viewed as in a picture frame from the windows of Christie's Hotel. On Sunday the visitors, who on this occasion comprised a varied assortment of some forty people of both sexes, take their meals together to save needless labour. Some had come from Inverness by the Caledonian Canal, some from Oban, others had walke across the country from Inverary and Loch Awe, and a few, not caring for the racket of steamers and coaches, were spending there a few days of quiet. All were disposed to good fellowship and to exchange views on what they had seen. Reports as to the accommodation in the Highland district were generally favourable; of the style of living universally so; with some few exceptions, such as Blair Athole, the hotel charges are reasonable, though of course higher than in Edinburgh or Glasgow, and the best hostelries are by no means the dearest: but the district is this season by no means crowded with tourists. If any of your readers are off for Scotland, they need not in general stand in fear of overcrowded hotels. Our Sunday evening in the great drawing-room of the hotel might have hung heavy but for two young Germans, who played a selection of sacred music from Bach and Mendelssohn, and a lady of unusual nerve, mature age, and not afraid of criticism, who, having failed to get up some choral singing, volunteered a number of recitations from Milton, Wordsworth, Keble, &c., delivered with ease and emphasis. By ten o'clock the establishment was at rest.

"Early to bed and early to rise," is a motto which tourists in Scotland must perforce observe if they would make the most of their time. We were bound next morning for Oban, and soon after six the Chevalier, a fine saloon boat from Fort William, was emerging from between the hills opposite, and having received a few passengers—others having thought better of their over-night vows—steamed away down Loch Linnhe. Staffa or Glasgow?—was the vital question to be decided before reaching Oban, but the weather indications were dubious, and as every tourist in that region knows, a trip round the Island of Mull in wet weather is a costly *fiasco*. The point was not decided—for in those latitudes it is hard to decide at early morn what kind of a day is in prospect—till Oban pier came in sight at eight o'clock, and it was the work of a few minutes to leave the Chevalier, bound south, commit one's luggage to a hotel porter, and hurriedly step on board the Mountaineer, which was on the point of unmooring. As many as 150 people had resolved to take the same chance as ourselves. In half-an-hour we were steaming along the rugged southern coast of Mull, our little vessel rising and falling on the heaving bosom of the Atlantic, and the threatening rain mercifully holding off. Threading a number of small rocky islets, around which the white surf was breaking, we cast anchor in a little bay between Mull and Iona, and the company's boats put us ashore on the Sacred Isle, celebrated as an early seat of Christianity, and as the spot where St. Columba, an Irish Christian missionary, about the year 565 fixed his abode. A guide is at hand to take the visitors over and explain the ancient ecclesiastical ruins, which consist of a nunnery, a monastery, the Cathedral of St. Mary, and the St. Martin's crosses covered with Runic sculpture; and to point out in the cemetery tombs of kings and great chiefs, Macleans and Macdonalds, &c., said to have been buried here. A group of little children are also at hand with offerings of ferns, shells, and curious stones polished by the surf, but they are not allowed to be importunate. The rain cuts short the visit to these venerable monuments which so greatly awakened the reverence of Dr. Johnson. The Duke of Argyll, the proprietor of the island, has written its history in full, and has also done much to improve the condition of its sparse and uncouth population.

An hour is soon gone in this interesting exploration, and the steamer then makes for Staffa, nine miles north of Iona, and eight miles distant from Mull. Under favourable conditions, the steamer anchors close to Fingal's Cave, and the visitors are taken into it in boats. On this occasion the south-west breeze denied this ready means of access, and we were landed on the north-east side of the island, involving an unpleasant walk of three-quarters of a mile over turf sodden with recent rains, and the clambering over a colonnade of basaltic columns, with the surf beating wildly and perilously near us at their base. Happily it was dry overhead. Of Fingal's Cave, perhaps the most unique object in the British Isles, as it is the most magnificent specimen of Nature's architecture, Wilson, in his "Voyage round the Coasts of Scotland and the Isles," gives the following description:—

A vast archway of nearly seventy feet in height, supporting a massive entablature of thirty feet additional, and receding for about 230 feet inwards, the entire front, as well as the great cavernous sides, being composed of countless complicated ranges of gigantic columns, beautifully jointed, and of most symmetrical, though somewhat varied forms, the roof itself exhibiting a rich grouping of overhanging pillars, some of snowy whiteness from the calcareous covering by which they have become encrusted; the whole rising from, and often seen reflected by the ocean waters, forms truly a picture of unrivalled grandeur, and one on which it is delightful to dwell, even in remembrance. How often have we since recalled to mind the regularity, magnitude, and loftiness of those columns, the fine overhanging cliff of small prismatic basalt to which they give support, worn by the murmuring waves of many thousand years into the semblance of some stupendous Gothic arch,

"Where, through the long-drawn aisle and fretted vault,"

the wild waters ever urge their way; and the receding sides of that great temple, running inwards in solemn perspective, yet ever and anon, as the ocean heaves and falls, rendered visible in its far sanctuary by the broad and flashing light reflected by the foaming surges sweeping onwards from below. Then the broken and irregular gallery which overhangs that subterranean flood, and from which looking upwards and around, we behold the rich and varied hues of red, green, and gold, which gives such splendid relief to the deep and sombre coloured columns—the clear, bright tints which sparkle beneath our feet, from the wavering yet translucent sea—the whole accompanied by the wild yet mellow and sonorous moan of each successive billow, which rises up the sides or rolls over the finely-formed crowns of the lowlier and disjointed pillars. These are a few of the features of this exquisite and most singular scene, which cannot fail to astonish the beholder.

The visitors, and they, of course, comprise nearly every one from the Mountaineer, enter the cave on the eastern side, the rough pathway across the columns of basalt being protected by a wire rope to the further extremity of the cave, some 130 feet from the entrance; and the ship's officers kindly giving a helping hand to the ladies. It is not unusual to sing the Old Hundredth Psalm and "God Save the Queen" in the "Cave Cathedral of Staffa," but our visit was very hurried, and the "mighty surge that ebbs and swells" was our only anthem. Time failed us to inspect the other caves of this famed island, the most interesting of which is the Scallop-shell Cave, on one side of which the basaltic columns appear bent like the ribs of a ship, while the opposite wall is made up of the ends of horizontal columns, resembling the surface of a honeycomb. I am not enough of a geologist to be able to account for this wondrous natural phenomenon, nor have I ever seen any adequate explanation. The symmetrical basaltic columns are clearly of volcanic origin, but how they are formed in Nature's laboratory is an enigma which science has not, I believe, solved. Not a little fatigued with their toilsome journey, our company made their way back across the island to the boats, which conveyed us back to the steamer, and there seemed to be a general conviction that we had well earned the dinner spread out for us in the cabin. The sight of the Staffa Cave is indeed worth any expenditure of physical strength—an event in one's travelling experience.

Passing along the northern coast of Mull, we spend a delicious summer's evening in steaming through the Sound; numerous islands, such as Coll, Eig, and Rum, and others even less euphonious, challenging attention on the north; and towards the east the misty Land of Morven, with its deep salt water lochs running up many miles, and the picturesque range of the Ardnamurchan Hills, ruins of castles and elegant villas ensconced in luxuriant foliage. The Sound of Mull is smooth as glass, and as we pass

southward we meet the Duke of Argyll's steam-yacht, and many other yachts bound perhaps to Skye, and watch the seagulls and cormorants gracefully swooping down for their finny prey to the surface of the water. Tha Mountaineer calls in at Tobermory, the chief village of Mull, very picturesquely situated at the head of a deep inlet; and on emerging again into the Sound, the outlines of the dark masses of Ben Cruachan and the Glencoe mountains to the south are clearly seen. It is dusk when the steamer, passing the rugged island of Kerrera, famed in the legends of the Norseman, and the ivy-clad Dunolly Castle, the ancient seat of the McDougals of Lorne, situated on a rocky promontory overhanging Loch Etive, reaches the pier of Oban, after a trip of eleven hours replete with varied interest.

Oban, which faces a land-locked bay, is the rendezvous for tourists for the Western Highlands, and its one long street by the water's edge and two piers are the scenes of bustle and of animation during the summer months. In the early morning coaches and steamers are on the move, the former to Loch Awe, Inverary, or Ardrishaig; the latter to Skye, Fort William, Banavie, at the entrance of the Caledonian Canal, or southward down to Glasgow. Oban is not a cheap place to stop at, and the hotels are filled and emptied in a day. The route to Glasgow is familar to every tourist. The steamer takes a little over two hours for the sea-trip to Crinan, passing the islet of Easdale with its slate-quarries, through the Sound of Scarba, and skirting Jura and a number of small granite islands, which gleam picturesquely beneath the sunshine. Glorious weather—the harbinger, one may hope, of a more favourable season for the Western Highlands—gives life and colour to the lovely panorama. At the Crinan Canal, formed to avoid the circuitous route round the Mull of Cantire, the passengers leave the Chevalier for the canal-boat, not long since drawn by horses, but now propelled by steam. It is a nine miles' journey, and as there are fifteen locks to be passed through, most of the company walk leisurely onwards some three miles till overtaken by the boat, and about one o'clock we reach Ardrishaig pier, on Lochgilp, a western branch of Loch Fine, and are transferred to the monster saloon-steamer "Iona," which has made for itself a name throughout Scotland. A stream of tourists, sportsmen, and anglers bound north, make for the Crinan boat, and we swarm on to the Iona to take their places. The upper deck, the spacious saloon, and the dining-cabin (two or three times filled with hungry tourists during that afternoon) are crowded; a considerable portion of the passengers being excursionists from Glasgow out for a day's trip. Our course is down Loch Fine, through the far-famed Kyles of Bute, the charming Bay of Rothesay, and the estuary of the Clyde, alive with steamers and yachts, and rippled by the fresh breeze. The Iona calls at Inellan and Dunoon, the summer resorts of the citizens of Glasgow, whose villa residences stud the river banks, and disembarking a moiety of its passengers at Greenock, where the rail affords swifter transit, steams up the Clyde to Glasgow, where a night's rest after the long journey from Oban is highly acceptable.

The next day is devoted to the Trossachs, and we have the good fortune to secure bright sunshine for the trip. This is the most frequented because most accessible of tourists' routes. Another little book of coupons, costing a pound, franks you through to Edinburgh or Glasgow, as the case may be. We commenced with the railway journey to Balloch, at the southern end of Loch Lomond, where a little steamer took us on board for Inversnaid, some twenty miles, then the coach carries you to Stronochlacher, and a still smaller steamer plies from one end of Loch Katrine to the other; a second coach driving through the Trossachs to Callander; the whole route being classic ground, and its romantic scenery the theme of poets and novelists, from Walter Scott downwards. We take leave of the Highlands, and a tedious railway journey to Edinburgh concludes another long day's work, rather fatiguing, though full of interest.

I have already transgressed reasonable limits, though, I have not yet exhausted my notes. There is no need to weary your readers with remarks on other trips on Scottish ground before we took the return boat to Edinburgh.

FANS FOR GENTLEMEN.—A journal of fashion strongly urges upon both sexes the beauty and utility of wearing fans when travelling to Vienna. "The large fashionable fans," we are told, "are invaluable on such a journey, as they shade the face without shutting out the view; and a small pocket edition of the same for gentlemen is no longer considered ridiculous, and certainly will not be found *de trop* in any way.!"

THE UNITED STATES.

(From a Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, August 8.

The "heated term" is upon us in sections instead of *en bloc* as last year. Spells of clear weather with thermometer ranging from 90° upwards, alternate with periods of two or three days when the air is deliciously cool. The effect on the health of the city is very evident. As compared with last year the tables of mortality show a large decrease in the number of deaths. The improved sanitary arrangements are to be credited with a portion of this improvement, but no doubt the summer has been so far favourable to health.

There is, however, hardly any less movement than usual among New Yorkers at this season. The mountains and the seaside resorts are as populous as if the city were sweltering in tropical heat. It is computed that more than half the churches are closed; the pastors who remain at their posts are "few and far between." The comments of the daily journals on this stampede of the clergy are not very complimentary, and will probably have some effect in diminishing such a scandal as the wholesale shutting-up of churches and Sunday-schools certainly is. Mr. Beecher's church, and the mission churches in connection with it are, as the phrase is, still "running," although the pastor is absent for his vacation. But the "supplies" do not fill the house, distinguished as several of them are. The habit of wandering from church to church seems to be cultivated by the people who can't get out of town. While the pastors are enjoying vacation rambles in the country the flocks take theirs in the city, if they cannot go further. Some of the denominational papers contain letters from remote regions written by absent notable clerics. Dr. Theodore Cuyler, for instance, writes from the Adirondack mountains and elsewhere telling the story of his life from day to day. His praise of the hostelries where he sojourns is so enthusiastic that some of his brethren wickedly suggest he is worth "free quarters." Certainly, if gratitude is not extinct amongst the hotel-keepers in the Adirondack, things will be made very pleasant for him there. Amongst the ministers temporarily supplying pulpits in New York and Brooklyn, Mr. Macfadyen, of Manchester, is one of the best known. He is preaching at Dr. Scudder's church in Brooklyn to large congregations. Rumour says that he is likely to be invited to remain in this country. Dr. Joseph Parker, of the Poultry Chapel, is expected to shine among the lamps of the temple here for a season, and the names of several distinguished English ministers are mentioned in connection with the forthcoming conference convened by the Evangelical Alliance. Mr. Maclaren, of Manchester, whose published sermons are highly appreciated here as well as in England, will be eagerly looked for. The high position which Dr. John Hall and Mr. Taylor attained so soon after their settlement in New York have given the American churches a favourable impression of the system of ministerial training in the old country, and disposed them in several instances of late to look across the water for pastors. Amongst the Presbyterians this course has been taken repeatedly during the last twelve months. It would be hardly fair, perhaps, to say that there is any jealous feeling entertained by American ministers towards the new importations, but Mr. Beecher has felt moved to deprecate anything like a ministerial emigration from the United Kingdom. Except indeed in the immense and ever-growing West, there is much the same condition of things here in respect to churches and ministers as in the old country. As soon as an eligible position is vacated there are several candidates immediately in the field, each of whom has recommendations from college tutors or influential ministers. Only in the absence of a State Church (a most gratifying and important fact of American experience) is there any obvious difference between the state of things ecclesiastical in England and in the Eastern States of the Union.

The most weighty politico-ecclesiastical question now being discussed is Education. As in the old country so in this, the spirit of sectarianism is insatiable. The Romanists are apparently bent upon destroying the magnificent common school system which has produced such great results in the history of the United States, and particularly in the Northern States. In the States of New York the schools have been for many years the pride of the citizens, and neither pains nor expense have been spared in maintaining them in a condition of efficiency. Denominational teaching is forbidden, but all schools in the city under the jurisdiction of the school board are opened with reading a portion of Scripture without note or comment. In schools connected with charities receiving support from the school fund, the managers may use the Douay or other versions if they choose. In the general directions of the board, teachers are enjoined to foster a spirit of kindness and courtesy among the children towards each other, a feeling of respect towards parents and teachers, and a love of cleanliness, order, law, and truth.

For some years past the Romanists have been longing for the English luxury of denominational schools mainly supported by public money. But notwithstanding the influence which they wielded in this city through the well-known Tammany Hall party, the overthrow of the schools was too great a task. The Catholics were so closely connected with that ring of unprincipled politicians that they were involved in their disgrace, and found it necessary to let the school question alone. Now, however, they fancy the storm has blown over, and the attack has begun anew. The aim is to set up sectarian schools, erecting the buildings by subscriptions or loans from the faithful, and filling them by withdrawing Catholic and other children from the public schools. Not that they mean to sustain these schools by volnntary contributions; but having started them, they will demand liberal appropriations from the city treasury, and will endeavour to secure for Catholics exemption from payment of taxes to the public school fund on the ground that they sustain their own schools. If the priests can secure the withdrawment of the children of their flocks from the common schools, their prospect of success will be more than hopeful, for here as in England there are politicians who believe in the all-round-endowment principle, and the Catholic vote is a heavy one. Some leading Protestants recognise the measure of reasonableness there is in the objection of the Catholics to the use of the authorised version, and are willing to forego the reading of the Bible at the opening of school. But they have not the largest following. The Episcopalians, Methodists, and Presbyterians are generally opposed to the removal of the Bible from the schools. For the present the din of controversy is hushed, but in a few weeks the strife will begin again more vigorously than ever. Those who hope that the Catholic laity will not obey the priesthood in this matter must be sorely perplexed in seeking sufficient reasons for the hope that is in them. The only reasonable hope of deliverance lies in the determination to keep the public purse closed against all sectarian schemes whatsoever. If the Protestants unite on this line of defence, as they probably will, the Catholic priests will probably find that even in New York they cannot have all they want.

M.

OUR COAL SUPPLIES.—Mr. A. P. Vivian, M.P., opened the annual meeting of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, on Tuesday, with an address in which he discussed the question of our coal supplies. He expressed a hope that some practical coal-cutting machine may be invented or brought into use which will economise the most expensive item of labour, and thus meet in some degree the very great increase of cost which has taken place lately. At present these machines, he said, seem to answer well in what is called the "flat measure,"—that is, where the strata are horizontal. "Here they work with greater economy of coal—get out more coal per foot per acre than even the skilled labour of a collier. They are not found, I believe, to be equally successful where the colliery is situated in the 'steep measures.' They may, however, and no doubt will be, further perfected. While on this subject, I would refer for one moment to the report of the Coal Commission as of interest, not only in a national, but in a scientific point of view. The commissioners report from evidence they had before them that under a system of working now largely adopted, called 'long-wall' working, they anticipate that coal-working may be carried on to a depth of 4,000 feet. Again, an extensive use of coal-cutting machines, worked by compressed air, may have the effect of enabling men to work cooler at greater depths. My own opinion is that the depth at which coal may be worked will much depend, to a very great extent, on its market value—that is to say, if consumers can afford to give largely increased prices, the depth at which it will be worked will go on increasing. But in all probability another cause will interfere with the operation of these natural causes—and it will be found that foreign coal will be able to be imported at a cheaper rate than we can produce it ourselves from excessive depths. I have no doubt waste in using will mend itself sooner than that in getting, and nothing will do more towards this than the present and past high prices. As proof of this, I see it stated that in the first four months of this year, London consumed 50,000 tons less than in the corresponding period of last year—notwithstanding the increase of population. I know, too, that extraordinary reductions have been effected in the consumption of coal in many large factories and smelting works."

Literature.

*THE HUMAN MIND.**

The indefatigable progress of science is viewed by some pious minds with a feeling very similar to that with which timid patriots regard the advance of Russia in Central Asia. Compared with wild Turkomans, and kidnapping Khivans, Russia is a civilised and civilising power. Her triumph liberates slaves, represses brigandage, protects commerce, opens a way for the telegraph and the railroad. But jealousy for our Eastern Empire leads nervous Englishmen to watch her military successes with ill-concealed alarm. So religious men cannot but acknowledge the splendour of the achievements of modern science, and are quite as ready as others to avail themselves of the practical advantages, as well as of the enlargement of mental vision, which these intellectual victories have won for us. But they mislike the Greeks even when bearing gifts in their hands. Nor can we be surprised at this: for there are things far more precious to the Christian than all that science can effect or explain; and these sacred treasures have too frequently been menaced, if not actually attacked, by distinguished leaders of scientific thought. When a dark cloud of materialism threatens to blot out our hope of immortality, our spiritual nature, and even God Himself, from existence, is it unnatural for us to shudder and cry out? But what avails our crying? We may be sure that neither Russia nor science will be stayed in their onward career by our patriotic or religious objections. They could not stop if they would. They are urged on by an invisible power, which works unseen behind, and by means of, all great national and intellectual movements. Where, then, shall we turn for relief from our fears? Where, indeed, but to this very power which works in and by the progress of science and the march of political events, as well as by directly religious forces, ever guiding humanity onward by the determined path to the predestined issue. Our timidity is the sign of the weakness of our faith. Or it marks our preference for a human, and therefore unstable order of things, instead of the perfect Divine order which is ever developing itself. If we have indeed received a kingdom which cannot be shaken, let us possess our souls in peace, though all things which can be shaken tremble and totter, and appear ready to vanish away.

Nevertheless, faith is not fatalism. While movement goes on all around, we ourselves must not be inert. Believing that science and religion both come from God, we cannot tamely endure that men should place them in opposition. Necessity is laid upon us to be ever seeking for the true basis of harmony between the two. It is now near twenty years ago that Mr. Martineau wrote to the effect that science by itself inevitably conducts to atheism, and that science and religion occupy separate domains without conterminous boundary, between which no advantageous inter-communication is possible. We doubt whether that brilliant writer would maintain his old opinion to-day. Certainly the leaders of science would mock at it. They aim at no less than universal conquest, and it is vain to think to buy them off by cession of territory. Religion, too, protests against this artificial balance of power. Truth is one, as God is one; and the human mind must ever believe in, and tend towards a unity of all thought, if unable intellectually to attain to it.

If science and religion ever do meet, and abandon all their differences in common homage to one all-embracing truth, we venture to prophesy that mental philosophy, or as we prefer to say, psychology, will have had a chief part in bringing them together. Dr. Murphy, already the author of some commentaries of a decidedly conservative tendency, appears to have been impelled by this conviction to the production of the small volume before us. Though not ostensibly a controversial work, but a formal treatise upon mental science, it bears within itself abundant evidence that its author values the science less for its own sake than as a method of defence against the materialistic tendencies of physical science. Looking upon the human mind as the battle-field where the opposing forces of Christianity and scepticism must meet in mortal conflict, the Doctor endeavours to pre-occupy the ground on behalf of religious truth; and therefore addresses himself "specially to the young of both sexes, who "are entering upon the study of their own "minds." We admire the design of the work more than its execution. Metaphysical studies are proverbially dry, and here this dryness is not alleviated by any charm of style or copiousness of illustration. Worse than mere dryness, we regret to say that Dr. Murphy sadly lacks clearness and distinctness in his definitions and divisions. For an instance of the latter take the commencement of the first part, on the understanding:—

"The understanding, taken in the most comprehensive sense, is the faculty of knowing and conceiving. It includes understanding proper, the apprehending or empirical faculty; reason, the intuitive faculty; and imagination, the conceptive faculty. By it we observe, remember, know, imagine, judge, and reason. We observe, when we feel, discern, perceive, or are conscious of anything. We imagine, when we conceive, or construct. Hence the chief branches of the intellectual faculty are — sensation, intuition, perception, consciousness, memory, knowledge, imagination, judgment, reasoning, and method. Before these must be placed the intellectual capacity, that is, the sensibility."

Within the space of these few lines, thus crowded with technical terms, we discover no less than three main and independent divisions, besides some sub-divisions. The first is into three faculties; the second into six functions; the third into eleven branches. There is no perceptible principle of connection or consequence between the three divisions, and none of them coincides with the division of the subject actually followed in the subsequent chapters. We observe, too, that want of *fixity* in the use of terms which prevails throughout the little book. Understanding is used here for a very comprehensive whole, also for a part, and again appears under the appellation of the "intellectual faculty." The page next to that from which we have quoted the above will afford us a fair specimen of our author's manner of defining:—

"CHAPTER I.—SENSE.

"Sensibility is the capacity of the mind to feel certain effects of other things on the organs or nerves of sense. The term is intended to express the passive side of sensation. To make the matter plain, let us premise that the mind is affected in a threefold way by an external thing—sensibly, emotionally, and physically; in any one of which it may be said to feel. In the first it feels intelligently, or looks out at the effect; in the second it feels susceptibly, or receives the pleasure or pain of the effect; in the third it feels physically, or merely bears the effect of the external thing. Now the third of these is due to the affectibility of the mind, so to speak; the second to the susceptibility, and the first to the sensibility. Sensitivity, or sense, is the active side of this mental power."

Definition is of two kinds, of words, and of things or objects. In this extract, it puzzles us to discover which is *the word* that the author intends to use as the denotation of the object before his mind; and if the reader can ascertain from the above description the author's conception of that object, his ingenuity surpasses ours. These two extracts are fair specimens of the author's talent for making things clear. In his preface, while doing homage to Reid as founder, and Sir William Hamilton as master builder in mental science, Dr. Murphy indulges the modest hope of offering "some amendments "in the explication and arrangement of the "functions of the mind." We should have been better pleased with his work if he had been an humble imitator of Hamilton's marvellous acuteness and dexterity in explicating the terms he employs. In one respect the promise of his preface appeared to indicate an improvement: viz., in recognising "power" as a primary faculty of the mind. But who could have anticipated under this head the surprising information that the first display of this mental power occurs "long before con-"sciousness comes into manifestation," the power being "busy at work preparing a fit "vehicle and organ for the full-blown soul? "That organ in its final development is the "human body!" In plain terms, Dr. Murphy holds that prior to birth the mind is at work within the womb, as the architect of its own fleshy habitation! The tables are turned upon the materialists at last. They make thought a mere function of the brain. Dr. Murphy makes brain and nerves, bone and muscles, the perfect human frame, the result of the mind's operation upon the original cells of protoplasm from which that frame grew!

Our hopes of receiving aid to the defence of theology from mental science pursued after this fashion are not great. One sentence in the preface of this book contains, as we think, an explanation both of the weakness and wearisomeness of much metaphysical study. "The "whole field of investigation," says Dr. Murphy, "is within a man's own bosom, and "requires only sound sense, patience, fidelity, "and a careful course of training." We disagree *ab initio*. I cannot make any scientific use of the fact that, when I do wrong, I feel self-condemned. It is a solitary fact, and proves nothing beyond itself. But when I observe the like fact manifesting itself in every one of my neighbours, in men of all classes, all nations, all ages, in Hindoos, Chinese, Negroes, and Patagonians, then I have a vast collection of facts, from which I derive a general law. This is science. Dr. Murphy's method is not inductive. Beyond occasional allusions to the Bible, and the bare mention of Greek and Roman philosophers, there is nothing in his book offered as evidence, except Dr. Murphy's own personal consciousness. The result is that, on the few topics upon which everybody is agreed already, Dr. Murphy will be found perfectly convincing; while on all doubtful and disputed points he will convince none but those predisposed to his conclusions. The mental philosophy we desiderate is comparative psychology: not the dissection of one mind, but the comparison of all accessible minds. Comparative philology has shown us how scientific truth can be attained through the comparative study of language. Max-Müller has already volunteered to be pioneer towards the comparative study of religion. But this latter science is properly a branch of the wider study of comparative psychology. Only a patient collection of mental facts from all accessible regions, their accurate definition, correct classification, and legitimate inferences therefrom, will build up such a mental philosophy as shall prove a real defence against materialism.

* *The Human Mind: a System of Mental Philosophy for the General Reader.* By JAMES G. MURPHY, LL.D. (Belfast: William Mullan, 1873.)

*BIOGRAPHIES FOR THE DAY.**

Seldom have we read a more satisfactory book than this. It is only a collection of short biographies, but so well are these executed, that we rise from their perusal braced and refreshed, feeling that we have met real, living men, and have seen and understood them as we never did before. We see, too, how excellent is this form of literature, and how sadly it is misused. A lengthened memoir may be ill-arranged and badly proportioned, but if it presents full and carefully-prepared materials, the skilful reader can soon evolve for himself a satisfying picture of the hero. Not so in the short biography. Here are required not only wide knowledge and careful arrangement, but a keen sense of proportion, a quick insight, and a power of skilful characterisation; so that on the narrow canvass may be shown a portrait full, accurate, brilliant, and impressive. Behind all should be a well-defined background of the time in which the man lives, its principles, movements, wants, and aims; above this a view of the forces that educe and define the hero, his nationality, ancestry, early surroundings, religion, and education; all leading up to a well-defined picture of the man and his work as related to and acting upon the time and circumstances in which he moved. Such are the biographies that Mr. Page has given us. All his subjects are already more or less well known to us. Their lives and works we have read in big volumes, but in this little book we have met them, with a clearer insight and a fresher zest than ever before. Hugh Miller's career is well known; but Mr. Page's analysis of Scotch character, and of the many other subtle causes that combined to form it, throw upon it a flood of new light and interest. So also in the case of Faraday; of Perthes, the German patriot publisher; of William Burns, the apostolic missionary to China; and of George Cotton, the wise and earnest Bishop of Calcutta. Mr. Page's powers of clear analysis, skilful arrangement and telling characterisation, are still more prominently seen in the sketches of Walter Powell, the Australian merchant, and of Mr. Brassey. The latter is indeed in its way a perfect masterpiece. The man of whom we thought only as the realiser of a great fortune is here made very real and consistent. We see—far more clearly than in the lengthened memoir—the simple character, the keen discernment of men, the practical patience and tact, and the unpretending trustfulness and generosity which combined to make this great organiser of labour.

To us far the most interesting part of this book is the little sketch of Mr. Edward Denison, the philanthropist. In a few pages we have a clear picture filled with the problems of modern life. Here we see the desperate poverty and depravity of the poor, the indifference and widening isolation of the rich, the unreality and uselessness of much religious work, and the demoralising effects of ill-administered relief. We have in this short career a noble example of what Christian philanthropy might do if well directed. For no doubt Edward Denison hit upon the true remedy when, living among the poor of the East-end, he sought to help them to help themselves, to awaken in them an interest in knowledge and progress, to make clear the Christian aim and life, and to beget habits of thrift, independence, and intelligent

* *Golden Lives. Biographies for the Day.* Second Edition. (Strahan and Co.)

thoughtfulness. It is not strange that though a loyal Churchman, sad experience taught him the pressing necessity of State secular education. No doubt if he had extended his labours further, and sought to systematise and widen efforts like his own he would soon have felt the hampering effects of an Established Church which everywhere claims undisputed authority, and looks with a jealous eye on voluntary efforts. Anyhow his too short work career as a noble example, and were many incited to follow it in a practical way, more than one public and social problem would be helped to a speedy solution.

Such sketches as these show how justly Mr. Page has called his book, "Biographies for the "Day." For by a happy instinct he has chosen lives which with one exception may fitly be characterised as *aggressive*, and in their delineation his faculties seem to find the fullest and most congenial scope. The one exception is John Keble; and in it we scarcely think Mr. Page so successful. From one point of view, Mr. Koble's life was a very fascinating one; but after studying Faraday, Brassey, Miller, and Denison we are struck with the change of spirit. Their every nerve was moved to advance and uplift men. Here the air is still and motiveless, quiet contemplation of fixed forms and ideas, and implicit belief in established order and opinion. The fascinating side of it seems to have caught Mr. Page, but it has not quickened his powers into producing a picture vivid and moving like that of Edward Denison.

We suppose the volume is meant, from its neat get-up, as a gift book for young men; and we know no more fitting one. But we hope this will not prevent general readers from studying it. It is a book for all, for it is full of good, honest work, and proves its author to be a true literary artist, and a man of fine, broad, Christian sympathies. We hope he will soon give us more such "Golden lives." He has included but one woman's life, that of "Agnes "Jones." We have read it with delight, but we wish he had reserved it for a companion volume of girls' lives. Such a book is much required, and no one could write it better than Mr. Page.

MAGAZINES AND SERIALS.

(FIRST NOTICE.)

The *Gentleman's Magazine* is pulling up wonderfully, and must soon win the wider recognition it deserves. Mr. Hatton's story, "Clytie," is very dainty, and full of movement and colour—the best thing by far he has yet done. "Clytie as my lady," is truly admirable. An article in "Macaulay's Estimate of Dante," hits the right nail on the head. Macaulay, in judging Dante merely by the "Inferno," reflected an English narrowness and prejudice, as he did sometimes in other things. The writer gives "ample proof that Macaulay had confined "his study of the 'Divine Comedy' almost exclusively "to the hell, and like Sir Walter Scott, was deterred "from attempting to analyse the metaphysical mind of "the poet as developed in the Purgatory and Paradise." And yet where the aim of a poem is so clearly mystic and transcendental, it is surely gross injustice to judge it apart from its highest idea. From the doing of this the Byronic element in literature has got the rage it has. A description of two Arab markets is racy. Surely this is a clear picture :—

"If there is one trade more numerously represented at the market of Bonfarill than another, it is that of the cobbler, which is exercised both by Jews and Mussulmans. There sits the Jew on a wooden stool placed in the shade of one of the trees; his body his curved over an old shoe, which he presses between his knees, covered with a leather apron cut to ribbons; his wrists are protected by bands of leather, and his thin, naked arms working backwards and forwards, form very acute angles as he pulls the waxed cord. He wears a bluish cotton jacket, a greasy rag wound round a *chachia*—red when new, but which years of sun and rain, combined with dust and grease, have turned to various colours—blue stockings without garters, and shoes that are almost falling from his feet for want of repair. Beside him are a heap of trimmings and the remnants of shoes, mixed up with an untanned cowhide and the shiny leather of civilisation, while upon a small wooden stand are awls, wax, notched knives, a brass hammer, and several lasts, the latter being so used and knocked about that they no longer bear any resemblance to the human foot. He of the Mussulman persuasion only differs from the Jew in his dress; both work in the open-air, and confine themselves to repairing.

The butchers, who are generally Moors, Mzabites, and Zouaoua, residing at Bledah or Cerfâa, take up their quarters in front of the northern facade of the caravansaray, close to the slaughter-house. Here you see numbers of solid poles with forked ends, fixed perpendicularly in the ground, while others rest horizontally upon them; hanging from these the carcases are stripped of their skins and cut up. There are also buckets of dirty water, blocks somewhat hacked and cut about, with the crevices filled up with trimmings, and rickety tables covered with pieces of meat, spits of kidneys, hearts, and long pointed knives, and often with one or more of the legs bound on with esparto rope. From the horizontal poles hang small headless sheep, bearing the Government stamp, with the fore-feet crossed above the necks, as if to show that they are really mutton. Heads are scattered over the ground beneath, and skins lie about in piles like heaps of dirty linen."

There is a very clever sketch—"Somebody's Child," and a clever poem by Mr. W. W. Sawyer, with other contributions of light and cheerful reading.

Good Words continues the stories, "Lady Bell," and "The Prescotts." The former is bright and full of knowledge; but the latter drags woefully, and wants refinement. Lady Verney shows fine sympathy in her article on "Bees," as in other sketches of the kind, for which she has rare tact and faculty. "A Riverside "Visitor" gives a graphic account of a half-yearly pauper overhaul in London, which is depressing more on account of what is suggested than what is actually said, though the writer describes with pre-Raphaelite accuracy. Mrs. Craik pleads well for the blind, and for help towards their musical education at Norwood; and Dean Stanley gives his eloquent sermon on Bishop Wilberforce, which just over-estimates a little some of the deceased primate's good qualities; but his intellectual vigour and acuteness it is, of course, hardly possible to overrate. Principal Shairp shows fine sympathy and critical taste in his "Wordsworth's Three Yarrows,' which has all the relief of biographic reference and incident, and throws new light both on the character of Wordsworth and Scott. Mr. Hare's pictures of Italian life are as good as ever, and that is saying much, and they are illustrated by woodcuts that, in their simple outlines, are just exquisite. He is this month on the Volscian Hills, and we follow him with deep interest. From Velletri, with its flowers and trees, by Norba, perched like a wild bird's nest on the high cliff, and Cori, with its old temple ruins, on to Segni, with its Cyclopean wall and its odd population, who are all small proprietors, and live a queer, slow, hospitable, primitive life, of which Mr. Hare cannot but write with some enthusiasm—though the woodcut he gives of their home-coming is so grotesquely humorous as to make us "laugh consumedly" every time we look at it, yet we know we should like the people.

"Nothing can be more kind or cordial than the reception which the inhabitants of Segni give to strangers. The women here wear a different costume to those in the towns on the other side of the valley. They have no *panni*, but a large silver bodkin fastens up their hair, and their bodices, usually green, are laced behind instead of in front. Almost all the natives are proprietors in the country on a very small scale, and nothing can exceed the strange effect at sunset when they return home from their fields, thousands at a time, streaming along the terrace in front of the gateway, and up the steep streets into the upper town, each accompanied by his domestic animals—his donkeys, his goats, or his pet pigs, which come frisking behind their masters in the most diverting manner, for all share their homes with them. Then the whole street is blocked up for a time, and the cries, the shouts, the braying, the barking, and, above all, the squeaking and grunting, baffle all description."

The *Sunday Magazine* completes another volume with this number. It has made great strides both in its literature and in its art during the past year, and sends out a very tempting prospectus for next volume. Dr. Blaikie is extremely good in this sixth and concluding paper on the working classes, in which he deals with their home life. If his hints were but acted on generally, more would be done to solve the social problems that perplex us than is likely to be accomplished by all outside influences together. Real reform, like charity, must begin at home. So long as workmen drink, idle, and have no enjoyment in anything save low talk and low sports, there is not much hope of betterness from political enfranchisement; only we trust that this coming to them opportunely may lead to more self-respect, and gradually to the other virtues. And this, too, is surely sensible and well put by Dr. Blaikie :—

"Could the working man aspire to travel? The question is a vague one, for what does travel mean? Already, on a limited scale, he finds it within his easy reach. Excursion trains convey him with great ease to favourite scenes in his native country, and enable him to become familiar with places that have either great historic interest or great charm of scenery. Is it vain to expect that he should transcend the limits of his native country, and see a little of the world beyond? We know that to see the world is often a strong desire in his breast; very commonly it is one of the great inducements to a sailor's life; the imagination of the boy revels in the thought of seeing strange countries, with all their wonderful features and products. In the United States of America the love of travel has reached a lower stratum of society than with us; cases are not unknown of working men struggling to accumulate enough to carry them over the European tour. Bayard Taylor was but a working compositor when he formed the plan of his travels, and with rare and almost reckless enterprise set out with the intention of working at his trade at sundry places in his route, in order to realise enough to carry him onwards. It is not to be supposed that more than a few of the more adventurous spirits among working men would think of such an undertaking as that of visiting foreign countries; probably the engagements of few would admit of it, but to some it is a practicable scheme. Many is the delightful tour in foreign lands that might be had for the money often spent in the alehouse, absorbing no more time than the sum of the days lost to labour in bouts of intemperance."

There is a very striking sermon heard by a summer tourist on a village green; and an interesting paper of adventures on the Dead Sea. The stories, of course, are all completed, and of them we may be called to speak elsewhere ere long.

St. Paul's, in addition to the stories which certainly contrast with each other;—"The Owl's Nest" being rather unequal and amateurish, and "Mr. Carrington" the other way about, and one or two very ordinary articles—has a continuation of the "Papers by a "Cynic," which have a certain dry realism, but somehow too much lack fire for popular reading; and other three contributions which merit notice. The one is "A Lady "Orator on the Joint Education of Men and Women," which reports a lecture given by Miss Beady, an American, and is funny, though why the editor does not retrench certain *personal* utterances of the writer rather astonishes us; the other by Mr. Richard A. Proctor on "Finding the Way at Sea," which is full of information; and the third by Mr. Eubule-Evans on "Chiromancy," in which we are let into all the mysteries of palm-reading, with such plausibility too, and clearness of detail, that we are almost led to believe there must be something in it. Mr. Evans in his conclusion tells us :—

"The history of the world bristles with examples of the service it has rendered. We read in Josephus that Cæsar was so well versed in this science that, when one day a *soi-disant* son of Herod had audience of him, he at once detected the impostor, because his hand was destitute of any marks of royalty. Scoffers may indeed urge that it does not need either the acumen of a Cæsar or the special knowledge of a chiromantist to distinguish between the hand of an adventurer and that of one born in the purple; but the true votary of science will not allow himself to be discouraged by the cheap scorn of the incredulous; and from the days of Josephus until within comparatively recent times, the science of chiromancy has been held in the honour it deserves. That the state of affairs should nowadays be so different induces no doubt regret, but can hardly excite astonishment."

Certainly, regret, when had it been otherwise, the chiromantist might have at once, and decisively, set at rest the question of Orton, Castro, or Tichborne, and saved so much time, labour, and outlay to the country. But hope fades out of the human breast when Mr. Eubule-Evans is compelled to wind up thus :—

"For, that an age which has removed all the old landmarks of traditional and time-honoured State-craft, should shrink with timidity from any attempt to unveil the future when it is thus preparing for individuals as well as nations, is most strictly natural. Chiromancy went out of fashion with the appearance of the modern republican doctrines of liberty, equality, and fraternity, and may be expected to revive in influence as soon as the world shall have seen the error of its ways and returned to the simplicity of feudal times and the healthy atmosphere of paternal government."

The *Argosy* is good. Mrs. Wood's "Master of Greylands" goes on favourably—developing more and more of complication, though we fancy we see daylight through it. The first part of "Nina the Witch" is in Miss Kavanagh's careful, finished style of story-telling; and "Guy Newton's Revenge," if it has not finish has force—which, they say, in these days pleases better. We are surprised that a piece of hypothetical guesswork like that on Shakespeare should find a place here. Any person of ordinary intelligence could spin out such and indefinitely. "Rubens' Apprenticeship" is of a different kind, and readable. "On Going out of Town" is good. We like its frankness of tone.

"I don't know," says the writer," whether it is a vulgar taste, or evidence of inclination to low pleasures, but few things of its kind give me greater satisfaction than to see the unwashed multitude enjoying themselves. It is a delightful study, and, I think, a wholesome one. The intensity of their enjoyment; the perfect *abandon* of their movements, in which, as a rule, you will not find much to shock your morality; their forgetfulness of everything in life but their one great object—amusement. They possess a power of throwing themselves into this that is peculiar to them alone. In part, owing, perhaps, to the blessing of rude health and muscular strength, which keeps them up without conscious effort. In certain conditions of life, it is an effort to keep up; with them, happily, it is unknown."

If instead of inserting so many snippetty articles the *Day of Rest* would extend its biographical notices, giving more of fact and less of criticism, it might do a service. In this number we have an admirable article on "The Seaman's Hospital," and further astronomical essays of Mr. Proctor, which are most readable. Miss Stretton's "King's Servants" is full of power and character; and the rest of the contents are up to an average, though the poetry might be better. The illustrations are admirable.

Good Things rather misses a really good story such as George MacDonald or Miss Ingelow could supply. Since Miss Saunders has dropped her short stories there has been a defect. "Sindbad in England" is clever and ingenious, but hardly the thing for children—more in the right line perhaps is "Puzzledom," which is admirably kept up by Mr. Tom Hood. There is in this number an admirable lecture by Emily Coulden entitled "The Lines of the Railway," which is, in fact, a simple description of the main physiological facts of the human frame, such as even children who are able to read should know, more especially as the virtue of pure air, and cold water, and exercise are brought out with especial force.

Aunt Judy continues "The Miller's Thumb," which is sprightly and full of fancy, "Great Grandfather," by Hans Andersen, is in his best style, simple, graceful, suggestive, profound. Of our "Unappreciated Friends" the beetles come in this month for attention and praise. Let neither children nor housewives despise and hate the beetles. Wherever they gather, there is garbage and oily and decaying matter which they clear away; were it not for the beetles the best of kitchens would oftener smell fouler than they do. *Aunt Judy* is good, but rather wants the variety we find in some of the magazines for the young, and the cuts are not what they used to be.

The *Victoria Magazine* is noticeable for Miss Emily

Faithfull's article on "American Industries in Relation to Women," from which it is clear that America, in spite of certain 'cute ways of viewing things, is threatened ere long with a taste of the problems that have for so long vexed the Old World. Who, thinking of the American view of marriage and the dislike of children, and the vast resources of the country, would have expected this in the year 1873 !—

"General Oliver, the head of the Boston Labour Bureau, considers that the condition of the American labouring women is fast approximating to their general status in European countries. Their wages are the last to rise and the first to fall with the fluctuations of trade and the supply of labour in the market, while they do not, as a rule, receive more than one-fourth as much wages as a man for the same work. There are 30,000 women in Boston who live by sewing, and their average wages do not exceed two dollars and seventy-five cents. In slop work, shop girls can seldom earn more than the rent of their room, and are known to exist for weeks on water and bread, and occasionally a little tea. Factory life is harder than it was twenty years ago. Instead of tending two looms she has to tend six, and earns less in proportion. All avenues of employment are overcrowded. The Industrial Aid Society records applications for work far in excess of places found. And a dreary tale has to be told of the children also."

And this is, surely, only the more mournful when Miss Faithfull can write:

"I feel bound to confess that the general factory population of Lowell and Lawrence, are intellectually and socially in advance of the corresponding class in Birmingham, Bradford, and Manchester. The owners of the mills search with care into the characters of those they employ, investigate any complaint against them and hand over their work to a more deserving person should any public scandal be proved against them. The great advantage had in England over the American system of factory labour is ten hours' work instead of the American eleven and twelve; six hours for the children, with provision for half-time schools, against the American eleven (in practice though against the nominal law), and even more hours with neglect of a a factory child school law, except in three places only."

There is nothing else in the *Victoria* specially laying claim to notice this month.

Golden Hours is hardly happier in its stories than it has been; but it manages to get really capital articles. Mr. Richard Heath has another of his readable series, "Peasant Poets and Preachers," and is this month concerned with William Huntington, who with unctuous egotism signed himself S.S.—Sinner Saved. Yet he did good undoubtedly, and Mr. Heath gives a fair portrait of him. Mr. Fairlie Clarke writes well on "The Curiosities of Sleep," and gives some useful hints:—

"Everyone knows that if he sits up till the small hours his whole frame gets chilled, and it is not easy for him to sleep when he goes to bed. This period, the early morning, is the time when the earth has cooled down to the lowest degree, and when we have least power to resist the external influences. In order to enjoy a refreshing night's rest we ought to be in bed three or four hours before this trying period comes round, and then the recumbent position, the warmth of the bed-clothes, and the small demand that is made upon the vital energies, enable us to pass through these depressing hours under the most advantageous circumstances."

The sketch of Hans C. Andersen, by Mr. Jeafferson, is every way admirable.

The *Workman's Magazine* is a readable and useful number. An article on State management of railways has some strong points, which become even stronger in the light of recent mismanagement; but we are not in favour of centralisation and never were. "It has been "computed," says this writer, "that about 15,000,000*l.* "has been wasted on railways, and this, it need hardly "be said, the public has had to pay. As a rule, the "lawyers have in connection with railways—as with "most other concerns—come in for a large share of "the spoil. For example, it is said, that the solicitor's "bill of one of the lines north of the Thames contained "ten thousand folios, and amounted to 240,000*l.* The "total saving that might be effected would be immense "—so large, indeed, that it is computed that the "national debt might be paid off in forty years." Well, this is surely something, and were it only quite certain, we might even consent to waive principle in face of general public benefit; but recent examples prove that State departments are not all immaculate in the matter of waste and reckless appropriation either. Another noticeable article is "Common Sense about "Health," which is full of suggestions, especially as to air and water.

"We must not depend on the eyesight as a test of the purity of water. Neither is it always safe to rely upon the sense of taste or smell, for water may be brilliant, tasteless, and inodorous, whilst chemical analysis may discover that it is absolutely unfit for drinking. This is especially the case with water which has been passed through lead pipes, or is stored in a lead cistern; the presence of the metal not being appreciable by any of the senses, and yet showing itself in the frightful symptoms of lead poisoning."

The *Practitioner* is an ably-edited journal intended for medical practitioners; but now and then it has an article in every way fit for general reading, as in the present number—the last of a short series—on "Writer's "Cramp," in which the writer says:—

"Almost the only curative agent which has acquired any reputation is *rest*, and all writers on this disease are agreed that rest is always of the greatest importance. By rest we mean abstention merely from writing, not forced abstention from muscular acts of all kinds, for in this latter way there is a risk of causing atrophy of the weakened muscles, and but small chance of improving their tone. . . . Patients in whom symptoms of writer's cramp have ever appeared should always be warned that they will never be able to perform an excessive amount of writing, and that any attempt to do so may be followed by disastrous consequences."

The *Masonic Magazine* is a new experiment, and it will no doubt meet with support from the brotherhood. This number contains some fair writing, and acquaints us with certain facts that would make us more favourably disposed towards freemasonry. The systematic benevolence of the order is very noticeable. For example, we have here figures showing that the Relief Lodge No. 1 of New Orleans has, during the last eighteen years, distributed 11,028*l.*, and if the lodges throughout the world do their benevolence in anything like proportionate measure, the masonic brotherhood distributes altogether an immense sum annually. Brother J. G. Findel writes an attractive paper, with some new facts evidently, on "Freemasonry in Ger- "many."

The last two numbers of the able American theological review—*Bibliotheca Sacra*—we have before us. It is full of able and learned writing always, and should be read by English divines and thinkers. We have in the first of these numbers a most exhaustive monograph of St. Elizabeth of Hungary, and another on the "Pro- "gress of Christ's kingdom in relation to the spirit of "the age." St. Patrick's "Purgatory and the Inferno "of Dante" furnishes some striking parallels, showing how deeply St. Patrick's conceptions coloured mediæval ideas of the unseen world, while Dr. J. McLeod Campbell's theory of the atonement and the moral view generally, is dealt with, and sometimes severely criticised. The latter number has an able defence of Calvin and Calvinism, by the Rev. Granville S. Abbott; an article on St. Paul's "Panegyric of Love," which is ingenious, able, and learned; and a valuable monogram on the authorship of Isaiah xl.—lxvi., by Dr. Cowles, of Oberlin, who is well known as one of the most learned and thoughtful of American theologians.

The *Christian Treasury* is, as usual, good. The selections are carefully made; the pages for the children are admirable features, well done always; and the poetry a rare attraction, as it cannot fail to be when Dr. Bonar himself is represented by a hymn set to music.

The *United Presbyterian Magazine* has another of the well-known missionary John Robson's papers on "Rajput History." It is a record of ceaseless conflicts with Mahrattas and others, of sorry misrule, and crime, and cruelty; but not wholly without redeeming points. Mr. Robson writes well, and evidently has the subject at heart. Another noticeable article is that on Mr. Arnold's "Literature and Dogma," which is smartly dealt with, as it ought to be.

Our Own Fireside has a good and interesting paper, "Among the Honey-makers," by a Bee-Master; and another, clever in its way, by Mr. James, on "Thin- "skinnedness"; nor should we forget Mr. Thos. Wright's "England in the Olden Times," which is full of information. The rest of the magazine is quite up to the usual mark, and the pictures—especially the "Cat and the Mice"—are excellent.

The *Scottish Congregational Magazine* has a very good, well-condensed paper, by the Rev. James Ross, on "Churches in the East." The spread of ritualism in India seems to be acting as prejudicially as at home. Mr. Ross writes: "In former days, under such men as "Bishops Wilson and Cotton, members of the Church "of England residing at the principal military and "civil stations in India could in most cases depend on "having public worship conducted on Evangelical prin- "ciples." But this is changed now, and hence "Union "chapels," where the attendants can secure such preaching as they desire. State-Churchism in India really does not seem to work well in the hands of Ritualistic bishops. There is another interesting paper—the beginning of a series—"About Holland," with the ordinary Church and Congregational news.

The *Day of Days* is really well edited and well illustrated. Mr. J. G. Wood tells a great deal in short space about the eagle of Scripture, which really is a vulture.

We can only afford to mention the *Christian Mission Magazine*, *Home Words* (which has a capital sketch of the negro Bishop Crowther), the *Children's Friend* (with beautiful drawing of animals by Harrison Weir), the *Friendly Visitor*, the *Child's Companion*, and the *Tract Magazine*.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Songs for the Weary . .	Hodder and Stoughton.
Crooked Places (3 Vols.) .	Strahan.
Against the Stream (3 Vols.) .	Do.
Lauterdale (3 Vols.) . .	Do.
Holiday Papers . . .	Do.
The Science and Art of Nursing the Sick . . .	Maclehose.
Spiritualism in the Light of God's Word . . .	Partridge.
Synopsis of English History .	Longmans.

PERIODICALS.—The Antiquary, the Victoria, Our Own Fireside, Day of Days, Home Words, the British Workman, Infant's Magazine, Children's Friend, Band of Hope Review, Friendly Visitor, Family Friend, Golden Hours, the Reformatory and Refuge Journal, Old Jonathan, Good Words, Sunday Magazine, Cornhill, Blackwood, Fortnightly Review, London Missionary Society Chronicle, Jewish Herald, Contemporary Review, Day of Rest, St. Paul's, Good Things, Congregational Advance, Bible Educator, Popular Recreator, Races of Mankind, British Battles, Old and New London, Cassell's Magazine, Quiver, Little Folks, Popular Educator, Doré's Bible, Fraser's Magazine, Herald of Peace, Christian Observer, Christian Treasury, the Tonic Sol-fa Reporter, the Medium, Printing Times, Gospel Standard, Missionary Herald, and United Presbyterian Magazine.

Miscellaneous.

SLEEPING CARRIAGES.—It is announced that from the 1st September a sleeping carriage will be attached to the down Scotch express train which leaves King's-cross at 8.30 p.m., and to the up express train which leaves Glasgow at 9 p.m. and Edinburgh at 10.30 p.m.

DEPARTURE OF MR. ARCH FOR AMERICA.—Amongst the passengers who left Liverpool on Thursday in the Allan Company's steamer Caspian for Quebec, was Mr. Joseph Arch, who is going out for the purpose of opening an extensive emigration movement for farm-labourers from this country to America. In speaking at Liverpool on Wednesday evening, Mr. Arch remarked that the English farm-labourers were not sufficiently remunerated, and that if farmers chose to underpay them they must prepare to lose thousands of the best men of the country, and the loss would be felt by them more than by any other class. Mr. Arch is accompanied by Mr. Arthur Clayden, of Westbrook House, Faringdon, Berks, a member of the Consulting Committee of the Labourers' Union.

THE EFFECT OF INCREASED WAGES.—Mr. Stapleton, M.P., has been lecturing to his constituents at Berwick-on-Tweed on "The price of labour." His conclusion was not the most encouraging. Increased wages will, he said, increase taxation, inasmuch as the maintenance of our armies, our navies, and, above all, the construction of vessels, must become more expensive. For the same reason, some of our local rates, such as the police-rate, must increase. "I have already shown that while the price of ordinary labour rises, that of intellectual labour will diminish. I have only to add that those of us who live on fixed incomes must make up our minds to grow poorer, as everything we require becomes dearer, while our means of purchasing decrease. Though there are counteracting influences at work, they are not enough to restore the balance."

REBUILDING THE ALEXANDRA PALACE.—The *Builder* states that the plans for the reconstruction of Alexandra Palace having been drawn up and agreed upon, the ruins have now been handed over to the builders, and the rebuilding of the palace will be commenced as soon as the ruins can be cleared away. It is said that, with the exception of the walls of the centre transept, the building will be entirely reconstructed. The new palace is to be larger than the old building, being both longer and broader. It is to have three transepts, one forming a concert-hall, another a theatre, and the third is, it is stated, to be devoted to bazaar purposes. These will be connected by corridors, in which light goods will be exhibited for sale. In some respects the new building will resemble the Crystal Palace, it having been decided that iron and glass shall be largely used in the construction of the building. It is expected to be completed and ready for opening in June next.

EMPLOYMENT FOR WOMEN.—Miss Emily Faithfull writes to inform us that an Industrial Bureau for Women, on the model of one she recently saw working well in New York, will be opened this month in London. Its aim will be to provide work for women by means of technical instruction, a registry of professional, industrial, and domestic employments in connection with correspondence with the clergy and others, and offices in New York and Chicago. Information will be obtained respecting emigration, and a practical course of training provided for young women in various families. Lectures will be given to working women on household economy, cooking, treatment of young children, and the laws of health, and there will be a reading-room, school for plain sewing, and cutting-out department. Further particulars may be obtained by applying by letter (containing a stamped directed envelope) to Miss Faithfull, 50, Norfolk-square, Hyde Park, W. Miss Faithfull thinks the institution, if supported by the public, will help women to help themselves, the truest form of charity.

THE HARVEST.—The harvest has now been generally completed in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex. Wheat has not supported the test of the threshing-machine very well in Essex. Beans are also stated to have died off too fast in Essex. In Norfolk the wheat has generally been carted in capital order; the quality and condition are excellent, but neither wheat nor barley has threshed out well. The wire-worm appears to have done a good deal of harm in some parts of Norfolk this year; barley is thin in the hundreds of East and West Flegg, Blofield and Walsham, and Tunstead and Happing. The harvest operations in Staffordshire have been seriously interrupted during the last nine days by the almost incessant rainfall, and it is to be feared a large quantity of grain has been injured. A fair proportion of the oat crop has been secured, but scarcely any wheat or barley has yet been carried, although a large breadth was cut more than a week ago. The stormy weather has rendered harvest prospects

in South Wales less promising. The garnery of wheat has progressed favourably, but the yield is below the average. At Reading it was reported last week that the yield was not equal to the average.

THE EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE "INTERVIEWED."—The ex-Empress of the French has been interviewed by a correspondent of the *New York World*. With a satire ot the full force of which she seemed unconscious, Her Majesty said the French people would be as loyal to the throne as the great bulk of the English people, "only the English statesmen are persons of respectability, with standing in the world, while our politicians are, in most cases, adventurers, who have everything to gain and nothing to lose." Of course she professed to be sanguine as to the probabilities of a Bonapartist restoration. "Much as people who do not know France," said she, "or who are only acquainted with Paris and the large towns, sneer at the idea, it is nevertheless true that the great mass of the French people believe in the Napoleonic dynasty and no other. Let the *plébiscite* of the whole nation be taken to-morrow, and the next day my son would be Emperor of the French. But of this *plébiscite* all parties save our own are afraid. They know it would at once discover the weakness of their respective causes. From the first—ever since peace was proclaimed—we have never ceased from asking for this proof of our strength; but neither M. Gambetta nor M. Thiers would grant it, nor will any Government grant it until it is demanded, as it must and will be, as the only means of deciding what the future of France is to be. It may come to-morrow; it may not come for years; but it will come."

LONGEVITY.—The Registrar's latest reports contain statements calculated to make the great sceptic on abnormal longevity perpend in a most momentous manner. In the year 1871, 27 persons were registered as dying at the age of 100 years; 17 at 101, 10 at 102, 5 at 103, 3 at 104, 2 at 105, 2 at 106, 1 at 107, 1 at 108, 1 at 109 years. The last three are remarkable cases; a man in the district of Sevenoaks was registered as dying at 107 years of age, a man in the district of Ledbury at 108, a woman in the district of Chester at 109 years. Seven centenarians died in the metropolis, and seven in Lancashire. Of the whole 69, 25 were men and 44 women. From 1861 to 1871 the deaths of people registered as being 100 years old or more averaged 78 a year, 51 men and 57 women. In tabulating this catalogue of patriarchs, the triumph of the Somerset House champion over Mr. Thoms seems, at the first blush, complete; but a little reflection may lead to the opinion that Mr. W. J. Thoms as a controversialist is not quite dead and buried yet. The Registrar is fain to admit that his particulars are based on the statements of relatives or friends supplying information as to deaths, nor does he omit to remind us that the only incontrovertibly ascertained case of an insured life reaching 100 years is that of Mr. John Jacob Luning, who was clearly proved by documentary evidence to have passed the century at his demise in 1870. As regards the alleged centenarians of 1871, Mr. Thoms may gird up his loins and go to work at doubting more gravely than ever. It is possible that the Registrar-General himself has no very lively faith in so-called centenarians, who are generally ancient paupers—a class much given to bragging about their extreme old age.—*Daily Telegraph*.

Gleanings.

Partridge-shooting commenced on Monday.

Henry Ward Beecher, it is said, gets from all sources an income of 10,000*l.* a-year.

A New York reporter observes that "the ocean is white with the neckties of outward-bound clergymen."

The London and North-Western directors have determined to run their heavy passenger trains at a slower rate of speed than has hitherto been the practice.

We must pass through this world to unlock the mysteries of the next, and it is only in the next that we can find a key to unlock the mysteries of this.

Hydropathists may claim the Emperor of Germany as a votary. Throughout the campaign in France His Majesty underwent every morning so much of the hydropathic treatment as consists in enveloping the patient and rubbing him down from head to foot in a wet sheet.

John Randolph, U.S., was one of the most sarcastic men that ever lived. One time a young man attempted to make his acquaintance. He obtained an introduction, and, among other remarks, said, "I passed by your home lately, Mr. Randolph." "I hope you always will," was the reply.

Italian wit is highly dramatic, spontaneous, and genial. Among its proverbs are: "The dog earned his living by wagging his tail." "Make yourself all honey and the flies will devour it." "The smiles of a pretty woman are the tears of the purse." "He who takes an eel by the tail, or a woman by the tongue, is sure to come off empty-handed."

A CURE FOR CORNS.—Castor-oil applied to the corn after paring closely each night before going to bed. It softens the corn, and it becomes as the other flesh. It will cure every time.—*Medical Press and Circular*.

AN UNEXPECTED ANSWER TO A CLERGYMAN IN THE PULPIT.—On Sunday evening a Walworth congregation (All Souls') was rather amused by the following incident. The clergyman was eloquently enlarging upon the duty of forgiving one's enemies, and among the questions which he put to the congregation—without, of course, expecting an answer to them—was, "Do you love your enemies?" To his surprise, some one immediately replied, "No, sir!" The speaker who thus unexpectedly made answer was a little boy sitting in one of the front seats. The result, as may be imagined, was the upsetting of the gravity of both clergyman and congregation.—*Hour*.

EMBEDDED IN A TREE.—An Ohio paper tells a very strange and startling story of the revelation made by a stroke of lightning a few days since. The stroke, it seems, prostrated a splendid grove of oaks in the Miama Valley. Among them was one which was rent asunder from top to bottom, and, according to the narrator, the fragments, in falling apart, disgorged a gaunt skeleton, yellow with age, which instantly fell to pieces. A pocket-book told the tragic story of the disentombed skeleton. Enough could be deciphered to show that the pencil notes had been written by a soldier who had been an aid and companion of General Washington. On November 3, 1761, he was wounded and captured by the redskins. He subsequently, however, escaped, and being hard pressed by his savage foes, took refuge in this oak tree. The hollow offered him a convenient retreat, and he foolishly allowed himself to drop into it. Then, too late, he found that he had miscalculated the depth of the hollow, and that there was no escape. He spent the remaining hours of his life in writing a diary, the entries in which show a terrible record of human suffering, and during a period of eleven days he painfully described his sensations as he felt himself slowly starving to death.

AN AWKWARD PREDICAMENT.—A correspondent at St. Petersburg relates the following moral tale for the benefit of overbearing officials:—The manager of the Orel and Vitebsk line, wishing to travel by the train which had just arrived at a certain station on that railway, required a carriage to himself. Every vehicle was full, but the great man persisting in his demand, his subordinates tried to meet his wishes by requiring the inmates of one of the carriages to alight and find seats elsewhere. They all submitted under protest, except one, who maintained that the manager had no right to lay his commands on the passengers. Up came the inconsed magnate, declaring that he would have the recusant turned out by the police. "Do so, if you believe yourself justified in taking such a course," replied his antagonist calmly. In the meantime the railway autocrat made up his mind to forego this gratification, and took his seat by the side of the impracticable passenger, who at the next station asked for the book in which the complaints of travellers are entered. "What do you want with it?" asked his companion. "To record a complaint of your behaviour." "But the last appeal in such cases is to me!" "Never mind, give me the book!" and in a few minutes the unlucky manager saw the complaint entered and signed with a name which betrayed to him the fact that he had been threatening the Minister of the Interior with summary ejectment from the railway.—*Echo*.

GOTLIEB SCHEERER'S LITTLE JOKE.—There is an anecdote of Gotlieb Sheerer, who, twelve years ago, was an active Philadelphia politician, and Vice-President Dallas, which has only just got into print. Some thirty years ago Mr. Dallas was counsel in a case in Philadelphia and Mr. Sheerer was called in as a witness. The following questions were put by Mr. Dallas:—"Mr. Scheerer, were you in Harrisburg last June?" "Last June, did you say, Mr. Dallas?" "Yes, last June; don't repeat my question, but answer it." After some minutes of study the answer came: "No, Mr. Dallas, I was not in Harrisburg last June." "Were you in Harrisburg last July?" Here he reflected again, and slowly said, "No, Mr. Dallas, I was not in Harrisburg in July." "Were you there in August, Mr. Scheerer?" The witness again meditated and said, "No, Mr. Dallas, I was not there in August." "Were you there in September?" Here Mr. Sheerer reflected longer than before, and replied, "No, Mr. Dallas, I was not in Harrisburg in September." Mr. Dallas became tired of this barren result, and raising his voice, said:—"Mr. Scheerer, will you tell the court when you were in Harrisburg?" "Mr. Dallas," said Mr. Sheerer, "I never was in Harrisburg in my life." The court, the audience, and Gotlieb Sheerer enjoyed the joke, but Mr. Dallas did not heartily partake of the merriment created.—*Christian Union*.

THE SWELL AND THE PITMAN.—"Elfin," in the *Newcastle Chronicle*, tells the following story:—"We have heard a deal about pitmen travelling in first-class carriages and drinking champagne, as if they had no right to do what they liked with their money, provided they paid their way and kept clear of debt, which is probably more than some of their traducers can do; but we have few authentic accounts of such high life below stairs. I will relate one however, guaranteeing it to be genuine. Scene: A roadside station of the Blyth and Tyne Railway; time, Saturday morning; a swell, in a first-class carriage, smoking a cigar; two pitmen enter, to swell's infinite disgust. Swell, after viewing them all over for some time, and addressing them with a supercilious air: 'Pray, have you first-class tickets?' Reply: 'What's that to ye?' Swell: 'Very good; we will see about it when we get to the next station, as the train has started.' Leading pitman: 'Oh, vary weel, as yer see curious, luck at wor tickets. They are all reet, are they not?' Swell, after examining them carefully: 'Yes, that is so.' Leading pitman: 'Now, will *ye* put yer cigar out? Ye knaw this is not a smoking carriage.' Swell, with indignation: 'No, I won't; I'll see you —— first!' Leading pitman: '*We'll* see when we get to the next station whether you will or not.' Train pulls up at station. Leading pitman, with his head out of the window: 'Hi, guard! come and turn this fellow out of the carriage. He will smoke when he has no reet to did.' Guard, appearing at doorway and addressing swell: 'You must come out of the carriage, sir; you have no right to smoke there.' Exit swell, with feelings that may be better imagined than described, leaving pitmen master of the situation."

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

A uniform charge of One Shilling (prepaid) is made for announcements under this heading, for which postage-stamps will be received. All such announcements must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender.]

BIRTH.

GORDON.—August 30, at All-Saints' Green, Norwich, Mrs. Alexander Gordon, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

REEVE—MATHESON.—August 21, at Union Chapel, Islington, by the Rev. T. B. Sainsbury, Mr. T. F. Reeve, eldest son of the Rev. Jonah Reeve, of Stowmarket, to Janet Jamieson, only surviving daughter of the late James Matheson, D.D.

LADBROOK—RUSSELL.—August 26, at the Baptist Chapel, Eden Bridge, by the Rev. Benj. Preece, of Poplar, Rev. E. S. Ladbrook, B.A., to Marianne, second daughter of Mr. Henry Russell, of Eden Bridge.

GREENLEES—CAMPBELL.—August 27, at Horton-lane Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. W. Lindsay-Alexander, Edinburgh, uncle of the bride, Matthew, son of Thomas Greenlees, Esq., Callside, Paisley, to Wilhelmina Alexander, youngest daughter of the Rev. James R. Campbell, D.D., Bradford.

PRINGLE—GOCHER.—August 27, at the College Chapel, Cheshunt, the Rev. R. Pringle, of Colne, Lancashire, to Sarah (Daisy), daughter of Mr. Gocher, of The Laurels, Cheshunt, Herts.

FLETCHER—SHAW.—August 28, at the Baptist Chapel, Andover, Hants, by the Rev. Joseph Haslar, Henry Theophilus, second son of the late Mr. W. K. Fletcher, of Richmond, Surrey, to Agnes Gertrude, youngest daughter of Mr. Samuel Shaw, of Andover.

DEATHS.

MARCHANT.—July 29, drowned in the wreck of the steamship Singapore, of which he was chief officer, near Cape Guardafin, East Africa, Thomas Woodall, eldest surviving son of the Rev. J. Marchant, Upper Kenington-lane, aged 27.

TERRELL.—August 25, at Highgate, after a short illness, William Hull Terrell, barrister-at-law, of the Inner Temple, and 56, Chancery-lane, aged 69 years, deservedly lamented.

HORTON.—September 1, of typhoid fever, Annie, second daughter of the Rev. T. G. Horton, Wolverhampton, aged 15 years, greatly beloved.

FUNERAL REFORM.

The LONDON NECROPOLIS COMPANY conducts Funerals with simplicity, and with great economy. Prospectus free.—Chief Office, 2, Lancaster-place, Strand, W.C.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Wednesday's *Gazette*.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, August 27, 1873.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£38,293,915	Government Debt.	£11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	3,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	23,293,915
		Silver Bullion	—
	£38,293,915		£38,293,915

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Propr'tor's Capit'l	£14,553,000	Government Securities, (inc. dead weight annuity).	£13,300,368
Rest..... ..	3,494,850		
Public Deposits ..	6,412,545		
Other Deposits ..	19,278,806	Other Securities ..	17,506,589
Seven Day and other Bills	386,621	Notes	12,527,555
		Gold & Silver Coin	791,310
	£44,125,822		£44,125,822

August 28, 1873. FRANK MAY, Chief Cashier.

HOW TO DYE SILK, WOOL, FEATHERS, RIBBONS, &c., in ten minutes, without soiling the hands. Use Judson's Simple Dyes, eighteen colours, 6d. each, full instructions supplied. Of all chemists. The "Family Herald," Sept. 3, says, "A very slight acquaintance with Judson's Dyes will render their application clear to all."

JUST OUT.—THE HINDOO PEN.—"Shrewsbury Journal" says:—"They are the best pens invented, and it is only bare justice to the patentees to record the fact." They come as a boon and a blessing to men, the Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen. 1,200 newspapers recommend Macniven and Cameron's Pens. Sold everywhere. Sample box, by post, 1s. 1d.—23 to 33, Blair-street, Edinburgh.

VALETUDO VISQUE LIBERIS.—"A preparation known as Dr. Ridge's Patent (cooked) Food is excellent for infants and invalids. It will be found a very useful preparation for making custards, puddings, and similar preparations for the nursery and sick room."—Extract from "Cassell's Household Guide." Supplied by most chemists and grocers in 1s. packets and 2s. 6d. tins.—Manufactory, Bermondsey, London.

"LIFE'S GREAT CHARM."—Good spirits may be readily restored to their late fortunate owner by a few doses of Holloway's reviving medicine; instant action alone will prevent the development of more disagreeable and dangerous symptoms. Everyone has frequently experienced sudden personal changes from gaiety to gloom. The weather ofttimes receives the blame when a faulty digestion is alone the cause of the depression. Holloway's Pills can be honestly recommended for regulating a disordered stomach and improving digestion. They entirely remove the sense of fulness after eating. They clear the furred tongue, and act as wholesome stimulants to the liver and a gentle aperient to the bowels. They health fully rouse both body and mind.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, Mark Lane, Monday, Sept 1.

The supply of English Wheat was small this morning. From abroad arrivals are liberal. The firm tone of the trade continues, and factors made 1s. advance for prime parcels of English wheat. Many of the samples, however, came to hand in hardly so good condition as last week. We had a good demand for foreign wheat, and quote an advance of 1s. per qr. from Monday last. Flour met more inquiry, at 1s. per sack and 6d. per barrel more money. Beans, peas, and Indian corn were fully as dear. Barley of all descriptions sold freely at former prices. The oat trade was steady, and a good business was done at a little improvement on the prices of Monday last. Cargoes on the coast maintain the full prices of last week.

CURRENT PRICES.

	Per Qr. s.	s.
WHEAT—		
Essex and Kent, red..	—	to —
Ditto new.. ..	—	58
White	—	—
„ new ..	—	62
Foreign red ..	58	62
„ white ..	65	66
BARLEY—		
English malting	34	39
Grinding.. ..	30	32
Distilling.. ..	34	40
Foreign	36	38
MALT—		
Pale..	66	74
Chevalier.. ..	—	—
Brown	55	60
BEANS—		
Ticks	33	37
Harrow	35	39
Pigeon	41	48
Egyptian.. ..	37	39
PEAS—		
Grey	34	to 37
Maple	37	42
White	37	41
Boilers	37	41
Foreign	37	40
RYE—	36	38
OATS—		
English feed ..	22	30
„ potato..	—	—
Scotch feed ..	—	—
„ potato..	—	—
Irish Black ..	21	22
„ White ..	20	27
Foreign feed ..	20	24
FLOUR—		
Town made ..	47	54
Best country households ..	43	47
Norfolk & Suffolk	39	45

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, Monday, Sept. 1.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 17,246 head. In the corresponding week in 1872 we received 18,200; in 1871, 17,799; in 1870, 7,951; in 1869, 14,032; and in 1868, 8,419 head. The cattle trade has been without any feature of importance. About the usual number of beasts has been on sale. Prime English breeds have been rather scarce, and with a fair demand they have realised fair quotations, the best Scots and crosses making 6s. 2d. to 6s. 4d. per 8lbs.; but secondary and inferior sorts have been in slow request. From Lincolnshire we have received about 150, from Leicestershire and Northamptonshire about 1,700, from Norfolk 40, from other parts of England about 250, and from Ireland about 40 head. On the foreign side of the market the supply of beasts has been less liberal—about 1,550 Tonning and about 270 Dutch. A moderate business has been doing at about the rates previously current. As regards sheep, the supply of English breeds offering has been only moderate. Choice qualities have commanded attention, and the best Downs and half-breds have made 6s. 6d. to 6s. 8d. per 8lbs. Other sorts have been quiet. There has been a fair supply of foreign, for which a moderate demand has been experienced. Calves have been in fair supply and moderate request, at late prices. Pigs quiet, and without alteration.

Per 8lbs., to sink the offal.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts	4 6	to 5 0	Pr. coarse wooled	6 0	6 4
Second quality .	5 2	5 8	PrimeSouthdown	6 6	6 8
Prime large oxen	5 10	6 2	Lge.coarse calves	4 0	4 8
Prime Scots . .	6 2	6 4	Prime small	5 2	5 10
Coarse inf. sheep	4 8	5 0	Large hogs . .	4 2	4 6
Second quality .	5 2	5 10	Neat sm. porkers	5 0	5 4

METROPOLITAN MEAT MARKET, Monday, Sept. 1.—Owing partly to the warm atmosphere the demand for meat of any description was exceedingly languid. The supplies offering were moderate, at the subjoined currency:—

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Inferior beef .	3 4	to 4 0	Inferior Mutton	4 0	to 5 0
Middling do. .	4 2	4 8	Middling do. .	5 0	5 6
Prime large do.	5 2	5 6	Prime do. . .	5 8	6 4
Prime small do.	5 6	5 10	Large pork . .	4 0	4 6
Veal	5 0	5 6	Small do. . .	5 0	5 8

Lamb, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 0d.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Sept. 1.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 1,987 firkins butter, and 3,203 bales bacon; and from foreign ports 24,419 packages butter and 2,217 bales bacon. The sale of Irish butter is limited, but in consequence of higher prices paying in Ireland holders ask advanced rates. Foreign met a good sale, and the finest descriptions brought about 4s. advance. The bacon market ruled steady. Best Waterford maintains our late quotations, but other descriptions are more pressed for sale, lower prices being accepted.

HOPS, Borough, Monday, Sept. 1.—Since our last report more parcels of new hops have reached our market, but as our merchants are not yet prepared for the season, very little business has been transacted. The few sales effected have not been sufficient to establish a currency. We cannot expect a full supply for at least a fortnight, as pricking will not be general until to-day week. Yearlings are in fair demand at recent quotations. Continental reports are favourable. Mid and East Kent, 5*l*., 5*l*. 5s., 6*l*.; Weald of Kent, 4*l*. 10s., 4*l*. 15s., 5*l*.; Sussex, 4*l*. 5s., 4*l*. 10s., 4*l*. 15s.

COVENT GARDEN, Thursday, August 28.—The markets generally are somewhat flatter, and there is less demand from the northern and midland counties, these now getting supplied nearer home. Apples and pears from Kent are now being largely supplied, and prices have fallen considerably. Continental supplies are larger.

SEED, Monday, Sept. 1.—Nothing passing in clover-seed for want of supplies of new English, old foreign samples were held at full rates. Some new white mustard-seed appeared from Essex, quality and condition fair, but held too high for the views of the buyers, and prices not yet fixed; old parcels were unaltered in value. New winter tares were rather dear. Fine new rye advanced considerably, having a demand for seed samples for France. Trifolium the same as last week. Trefoil firm at full rates.

WOOL, Monday, Sept. 1.—The English wool market has been firm, although business has not been brisk. Long-stapled sorts have commanded the larger share of attention. For colonial wool the demand has been quiet, but at full prices.

OIL, Monday, Sept. 1.—Linseed oil has been quiet at about late rates. Rape has changed hands slowly. Other oils unaltered.

COAL, Monday, Sept. 1.—Hettons, 32s.; Hettons Lyons, 29s. 9d.; Harton, 29s. 9d.; Hartlepool, East, 31s. 9d.; Kelloe, 30s. 6d.; Hartleys, 29s. 9d. Ships fresh arrived, 23; ships at sea, 25.

Advertisements.

Patronised by the CROWN PRINCESS of PRUSSIA, the SULTAN of TURKEY, and the NAWAB NAZIM of BENGAL.

SEWING MACHINES,
From £2 2s. to £25.
The only Establishments in London
where
the opportunity is afforded
of
inspecting and comparing
every
description of
SEWING MACHINES.

It is absurdly claimed for almost every Sewing Machine, whatever description, that it is superior to all others, for all purposes.

SMITH and CO., having no interest in selling any particular Machine, are enabled to recommend impartially the one best suited for the work to be done, and offer this GUARANTEE to their Customers:—Any Machine sold by them may be EXCHANGED after one month's trial, for any other kind, without charge for use.

SMITH & Co., 69, EDGWARE ROAD,
AND
4, CHARLES STREET, SOHO, LONDON.

LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.—Schools or Classes assisted in Latin, Arithmetic, Scripture Evidence, &c.—Address, R. K. B., Cecil House, Nightingale-road, Clapton, E.

A COMFORTABLE HOME, in a small family, residing in a Wiltshire town, is offered to a LADY, or TWO SISTERS, who would appreciate a pleasant neighbourhood, a large garden, and the occasional use of a pony and carriage. NONCONFORMISTS preferred. Address, in the first instance, to X., 74, Studley-road, Clapham-road, London.

LIBRARIAN WANTED, for a Religious Institution. Hours of attendance, 3 to 10; Saturdays, 1 to 9. Salary £75 per annum.—Applicants must state age and present employment, and enclose three testimonials, not later than September 13th, to L. H. W., Mr. Jas. G. King, 10, Bolt-court, Fleet-street.

A YOUNG LADY (20) desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT as GOVERNESS to children under fourteen years of age. Acquirements—English, French, music, drawing, and painting, in various styles. Good references.—Address, S. L., Post-office, Chelmsford.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT, strong, active, and thorough. Good plain cook. Wages, £14, all found. Also, a NURSEMAID, about seventeen, for children over three, and to assist in housework. Good needlewoman. Washing put out. From the country preferred.—M., 9, Cathcart Hill, Junction-road, N.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—WANTED, in a first-class Family GROCERY Business, a well-educated YOUTH as an APPRENTICE.—Address, Lincolne and Davison, High-street, Newmarket.

CONGREGATIONAL INSTITUTE, NOTTINGHAM.

The TENTH ANNUAL MEETING of the CONSTITUENCY will be held in the LIBRARY of the Institute on Tuesday next, the 9th inst., at Five o'clock p.m.

The attendance of all Subscribers is respectfully solicited.

FOR SUNDAY SERVICES, MEETINGS, AND LECTURES.—HAMMERSMITH HALL.—TO BE LET, this noble and spacious Hall, about 90 ft. by 35 ft., with Dais, Gallery, private room, &c.—Apply to Mr. Frank Lewis, 35, Coleman-street, E.C.

MM. LEPOIDS and DEZ, Pastors of the Baptist Church in Paris at present worshipping in the Rue des Bons Enfans and formerly in the Rue St. Roch, very earnestly and affectionately invite the attendance of British and American Christians at the following OPENING SERVICES of their NEW CHAPEL, No. 48, RUE DE LILLE, near the Rue du Bac, which is approached from the Tuileries Gardens by the Pont Royal—viz.:—

Saturday, Sept.	13th, 1873,	8 p.m.,	Prayer Meeting,	French.
Sunday,	14th, „	11½ a.m.,	Service,	English.
„	„ „	2 p.m. & 8 p.m.,	Services,	French.
Monday	„ 15th „	3 p.m.,	Service,	English.
„	„ „ „	8 p.m.,	Service,	French.
Tuesday	„ 16th „	8 p.m.,	Service,	English and French.

Paris, August 26th, 1873.

THE ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK HILL, LONDON.
Founded May, 1758.

TO WIDOWS and OTHERS.—The Committee of the above Institution, which accommodates 400 Children, have resolved to admit ONE-FOURTH of ALL the eligible Candidates who may be presented for election in January next. Fatherless Children of both sexes from any part of the kingdom are eligible, between seven and eleven years of age, if their parents have not received parish relief.

Forms to fill up, and all necessary information, may be obtained at the Office, for which early application is advised.

JOHN KEMP WELCH, Treasurer.
JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

Office, 73, Cheapside, E.C.

The Committee, in presenting the above notification to the public, wish it to be understood that they desire to fill up all the vacancies now in the Institution at the earliest possible date, but as this will involve considerable additional expense, they very earnestly appeal for FUNDS.

HACKNEY COLLEGE.

The ANNUAL DEVOTIONAL SERVICE in connection with the commencement of the Session, will be held at the COLLEGE, WELL-STREET, HACKNEY, on Wednesday next, the 10th September, at Seven o'clock. An Address will be delivered by the Rev. SAMUEL HEBDITCH, of Clapton Park Chapel.

Tea will be provided at Six o'Clock.

The STUDENTS will REASSEMBLE on Friday, September 5th. Applications for supplies to be addressed to the Rev. SAMUEL McALL, the College, Well-street, Hackney, E.

J. E. RICHARDS, Secretary.
4, St. Peter's-square, Hammersmith, W.
3rd September, 1873.

"LAURENCE SAUNDERS" SCHOLARSHIP.

An EXAMINATION for this SCHOLARSHIP, Founded in Memory of Laurence Saunders, who suffered Martyrdom at Coventry in the Reign of Queen Mary, will be held in BRISTOL on Tuesday, 30th September, and Wednesday, 1st October next. The Scholarship is of the value of about £80 per annum, and is tenable for four years. Candidates, whose age must not exceed 18 on the 8th October, must furnish the Trustees with evidence of moral character. The successful Candidate must, within two weeks after his election, furnish the Trustees with an undertaking, in writing, forthwith to commence or continue his Studies at one of the Colleges at Oxford or Cambridge; or at University College, London; Regent's Park College, London; New College, London; or Owen's College, Manchester. The Examination Papers will consist of—(1) a General Paper in English; (2) a General Paper in Greek; (3) a Paper in Arithmetic, Algebra, and Trigonometry; (4) a General Paper in Latin; (5) a Paper in Analytical Conics and Geometry. In making the election the Trustees will give a preference to Candidates born at or residing at Coventry, or within five miles thereof. Notice of intention to compete for this Scholarship must be sent, together with certificates of birth and character, to JOHN F. NORRIS, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Albion Chambers, Bristol (who will answer any inquiries), on or before the 20th September.

TO SCHOOLMASTERS, CHARITABLE ASSOCIATIONS, and others REQUIRING LARGE PREMISES.

The Board of Guardians of the Oxford Incorporation, having in view the removal of the children maintained at the Cowley School to premises adjacent to the workhouse, are prepared to receive proposals for the purchase of the School Building and the Land attached to it, all of which is Freehold. The School, built of stone, is capable of accommodating about 200 children, and has suitable rooms and offices for the purpose, with laundry, &c., and bathrooms, and playing-yards for both boys and girls. On the premises there is a good infirmary. The building stands in about ten acres of garden and arable ground. The situation is high, dry, open, and healthy, about three miles from Oxford, and within two from Littlemore Station on the Thame, Aylesbury, and London Railway. The time for entering into possession of the premises, and any further particulars, may be learnt from W. Thompson, Esq., Clerk to the Incorporation, Alfred-street, Oxford.

ORGAN (Secondhand).—T. C. Lewis and Co. have a very superior Instrument, just reconstructed by them, FOR DISPOSAL. Low price. Two complete manuals, and pedal Organ, sixteen stops, handsome painted case, front pipes decorated in gold and colours. Manufactory, Shepherd's-lane, Brixton, S.W.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE in the UNITED STATES.

The Burlington and Missouri-River Railroad Company offers for Sale, at a Low Price, on Four, Six, or Ten Years' Credit, with interest at favourable rates, and in quantities to suit purchasers, its Lands in the great Agricultural States of

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eligibly situated on the Chicago and Burlington Railway route between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

Full information in reference to the character and cost of these Lands, and to the Rates of Passage by Steamship and Railway to the Western and Pacific States, by the above-named route, may be had on application by letter or in person, at any of the offices of the Company in the United Kingdom; also, a Handbook for the use of intending Emigrants.

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In consequence of the death of the late Manager, T. Preston, the Proprietors are prepared to sell or let by private contract, to some party desirous of carrying on the practice of Hydropathy, and of seeking to maintain in the Establishment the same quiet and Christian tone so highly valued by those who have visited this place.

In addition to the Pleasure-Grounds, immediately surrounding the House, there are other useful adjacent properties, including a Villa for residence of Medical Man, Cottages, Stables, &c., which can be had or otherwise as desired.

Limpley Stoke is a Station on the Great Western Railway, six miles from Bath.

To view, apply on the premises, and for further particulars, by letter, to Mr. Charles Jupe, Mere, Wilts.

HYDROPATHY!—JACKSON HOUSE, MATLOCK BANK, DERBYSHIRE.

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The house is replete with every convenience for the full prosecution of the Hydropathic System, and possesses a high character for cleanliness and comfort. Jackson House, from its sheltered position and internal arrangement, is eminently adapted for pursuing the system during the autumn and winter months.

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EDUCATION for YOUNG LADIES, Conducted by the Misses MIALL.

French, Italian, Latin, and German, Music, Singing, and Drawing, Dancing and Calisthenics, taught exclusively by the Masters assigned to them.

The English studies are under the immediate direction of the Misses Miall and competent Governesses.

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SCHOOL will REOPEN on the 9th of SEPTEMBER.

THE NORTHERN CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, SILCOATES HOUSE, NEAR WAKEFIELD.

ESTABLISHED 1831.

Principal — Rev. JAMES BEWGLASS, M.A., LL.D., M.R.I.A., assisted by competent Masters.

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The Committee of the above School have pleasure in announcing, that a new building has just been erected capable of accommodating one hundred Pupils, and specially adapted to secure their domestic comfort.

The course of instruction includes all branches of a sound Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial Education, so as to fit the Pupils for any department of business, or for entrance at the Universities.

The SCHOOL REOPENED, after the Midsummer vacation, on FRIDAY, the 1st of August, 1873.

Applications for admission to be sent to the Principal.

For Prospectuses, Terms, and further information, apply to the Principal or Secretary.

EDUCATION for GIRLS, at SOUTHSIDE HOUSE, WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

Principals—Mr. and Mrs. H. B. SMITH and Miss FERRIS.

The course of study is adapted to the standard of the Cambridge Local Examinations, and is under the personal supervision of Mr. H. B. Smith and Miss Ferris, who have had considerable experience in teaching, and have successfully passed Pupils at Cambridge and Oxford Local Examinations.

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Several Scholarships have been instituted in this School.

Prospectuses and all particulars to be obtained of the Head Master, or Mr. A. BOARDMAN, the local Secretary.

East of England Nonconformist School Company, Limited.

STROUD LADIES' COLLEGE, BEECHES' GREEN, STROUD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Principals—The Misses HOWARD.

AUTUMN TERM will begin THURSDAY, September 18th.

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The next Term commences September 15. TWO VACANCIES. Particulars on application.

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Miss POTTER receives a few YOUNG LADIES to board and educate. They are carefully instructed, and first-rate professors attend. Pupils are prepared for the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations. Reference, the Rev. THOMAS BINNEY, D.D. Grasmere, Lee-road, Blackheath.

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LADIES' SCHOOL, conducted by the Misses HEWITT assisted by superior English and Foreign Masters.

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ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES, Conducted by Mrs. WASHINGTON WILKS. The course of instruction embraces the usual branches of a thorough English education, with the French and German Languages; also Piano, Singing, and Drawing taught by competent Masters.

RYEWORTH HOUSE LADIES' COLLEGE, LONDON-ROAD, CHELTENHAM,

Principals—
The Misses MAKEPEACE and Rev. J. MAKEPEACE.

The AUTUMN TERM opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17th.

A staff of Professors will assist.

Prospectuses on application.

LADIES' COLLEGE, BRIDPORT, DORSET

Principal—Miss GALE.

Thorough English, French, German, Music, &c. Sea and bathing. Vacancy for an Articled Pupil.

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	From 18th Annual Report No.	Amt.	Ann. Prem.	Excess over 17th year.
New Policies.	2,190.....	£380,050	£11,615	1-5th
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Laid by in Year			41,043	4,736
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In Force,	18,084 Policies, for		3,109,215	
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Average Reversionary Bonus, 18 years, £1½ per cent. per ann.

The Report was adopted. Messrs. G. T. Dale and Henry Olney re-elected Directors, and Mr. Charles Brown and Mr. James Clarke, of the "Christian World," Auditors.

May, 1873.

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The best remedy for
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Opiates, Narcotics, and Squills are too often invoked to give relief in Coughs, Colds, and all Pulmonary Diseases. Instead of such fallacious remedies, which yield momentary relief at the expense of enfeebling the digestive organs, and thus increasing that debility which lies at the root of the malady, modern science points to CROSBY'S BALSAMIC COUGH ELIXIR as the true remedy.
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Dr. Rooke, Scarborough, author of the "Anti-Lancet," says:—"I have repeatedly observed how very rapidly and invariably it subdued Cough, Pain, and Irritation of the Chest in cases of Pulmonary Consumption, and I can, with the greatest confidence, recommend it as a most valuable adjunct to an otherwise strengthening treatment for this disease."
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All who wish to preserve health and thus prolong life hould read Dr. Rooke's "Anti-Lancet," or "Handy-Guide to Domestic Medicine," which can be had gratis from any chemist, or post free from Dr. Rooke, Scarborough. Concerning this book, the late eminent author Sheridan Knowles observed:—"It will be an incalculable boon to every person who can read and think."

SPANISH FLY.

AN ESSAY UPON THE

HUMAN HAIR

AND ITS

REPRODUCTION BY THE STIMULANT SPANISH FLY, OR CANTHARIDES.

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BY ALEX. ROSS,

248, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

MANY hundreds of individuals apply to the writer of this short essay as to the means for recovering an ornament which is prized, more or less, by us all. The pleasure of describing what the hair is, and how it should be treated, was at first pleasant, but after years of repetition it became irksome in the extreme. And this small pamphlet was written to enlighten the public, and save labour to the writer. Not only so, but these pages will show why that great remedy, Spanish Fly Oil, so signally succeeds in most cases of imperfect hair. So difficult is it to give verbally a lengthened statement of the advantages arising from the use of Cantharides Oil for the growth of the hair, that it becomes necessary to adopt a written medium for that purpose; also the difficulty is produced, not from a want of an accumulation of facts, but through oral explanations reaching but the few, and not, like an essay, finding its way to hundreds and thousands of persons suffering from thinness of hair, or disadvantaged in their appearance by meagre locks. Hair may be thought by some to be a subject too trivial to engage the attention of the studious. If an excuse or a reason be required for this study by those so engaged, they may show that their subject has been the theme of the poet and the labour of the painter; that its antiquity is attractive, for the Assyrians, Egyptians, ancient Jews, as well as the people of more classical days, prided themselves in the arranging, beautifying, and promoting the growth of an auxiliary to beauty surpassed by none in its charms. The individual devoting the energies of a life to this subject may remark to those who depreciate his engagement, that the wonders contained within its limits are more than enough for the contemplation of many lives; and like the manipulator with an atom or a globule of water, or the chemist with an examination into the laws of caloric, and the electrician inquiring into the wonders of electricity, he finds that nothing in nature is so insignificant as it at first appears, neither is there anything so small but what is more than sufficient to feed with mental food the mind of man. This is strikingly so with the subject of hair; and it is hoped, before the reader completes the reading of this brief essay, that his opinion will be the same as the writer's. A deficiency of the natural covering called hair produces often disease and death. It is not only true that the bear and wild dog in the Arctic regions could not long exist without its protection, but it is equally a fact that man when prematurely bald, or suddenly deprived of hair, is most susceptible to catarrh. So well known is this, that the greater number, perhaps, of persons wearing perukes do so more as a protection against cold than for the sake of ornament. The chest containing the vital organs induces persons very wisely to protect that part of the body with scrupulous care; but should the chest be kept uncovered, nature, ever beneficent, causes hair to grow upon the neglected part in sufficient quantities, showing, in so doing, the importance not only of keeping that part of the body covered, but that hair is a great preventive to inflammation, other diseases, and death. Plants are provided with this covering that the sun's rays may not be too powerful for them, or that the piercing winds may not do them injury. It is true that these filaments—found upon all plants except those that grow under water—collect from a humid atmosphere the moisture necessary to their well-being; but, important as this office is in the existence of vegetation, it is perhaps subordinate to that of protection from excessive heat or cold. As an ornament, nothing surpasses well-arranged hair, and its suitable decoration principally depends upon its profusion, obtained only through care and cultivation. The painter does not consider his Beauty perfectly charming unless her locks flow plentifully in brightness and thickness—the colour beautiful, and the gloss rich and radiant. The poet will "write a woful ballad to (so small a portion of hair as) his mistress's eyebrow," the inference being that if a few hairs upon the face inspire him with admiration and love, to how much greater an extent of rapture or enthusiasm would he rise in contemplating her flowing locks, "dishevelled, but in wanton ringlets waved." And the sculptor is not forgetful of the effects produced by a judicious use of what the divine Milton calls "golden tresses." But if the poets be taken as guides as to the amount of attention and enthusiasm to be given to the hair, then we shall find that we are to admire it more than any other constituent part of beauty. The learned Liebig has analysed it, and informs us that it consists of hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, and sulphur. In the possession of the writer is the hair of nearly every class, genera, and family of the mammalia, and, upon examination, all are found to contain more or less of these component parts.

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The EVENING CLASSES for Classics, Modern Languages, Mathematics, and the Natural Sciences, will commence on MONDAY, October 6.

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